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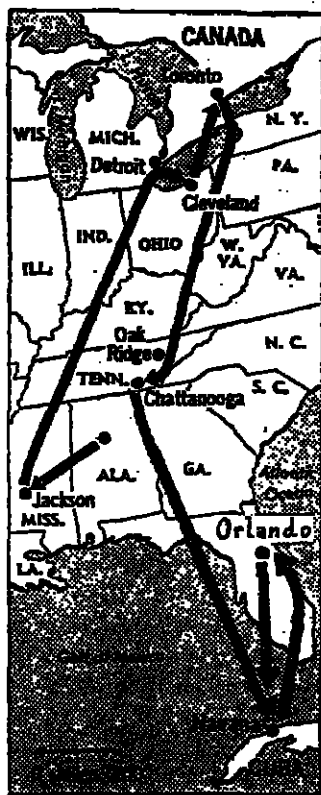
PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1972

Established 1887

Jet Seized by 3 U.S. Fugitives

Cuba Hijack Odyssey Ends After 9 Landings, 29 Hours

From Wire Dispatches
 At Nov. 12.—Cuban authorities today reported the arrest of three American fugitives who had seized a DC-9 jet. They forced it to land in one of the most remote and longest-running hijack in aviation history. 29 hours following the hijacking of the jet after off from Birmingham, today evening and landed in Havana. The hijacked plane, a DC-9, carried 4,500 miles and nine landings in three states in the United States. The hijackers and pilot of the craft were taken to hospitals after the landing in Havana. An passenger, believed to be a heart attack before power in Toronto, the injured during the landing. The pilot, who was shot in the head during the landing, was not in serious condition.

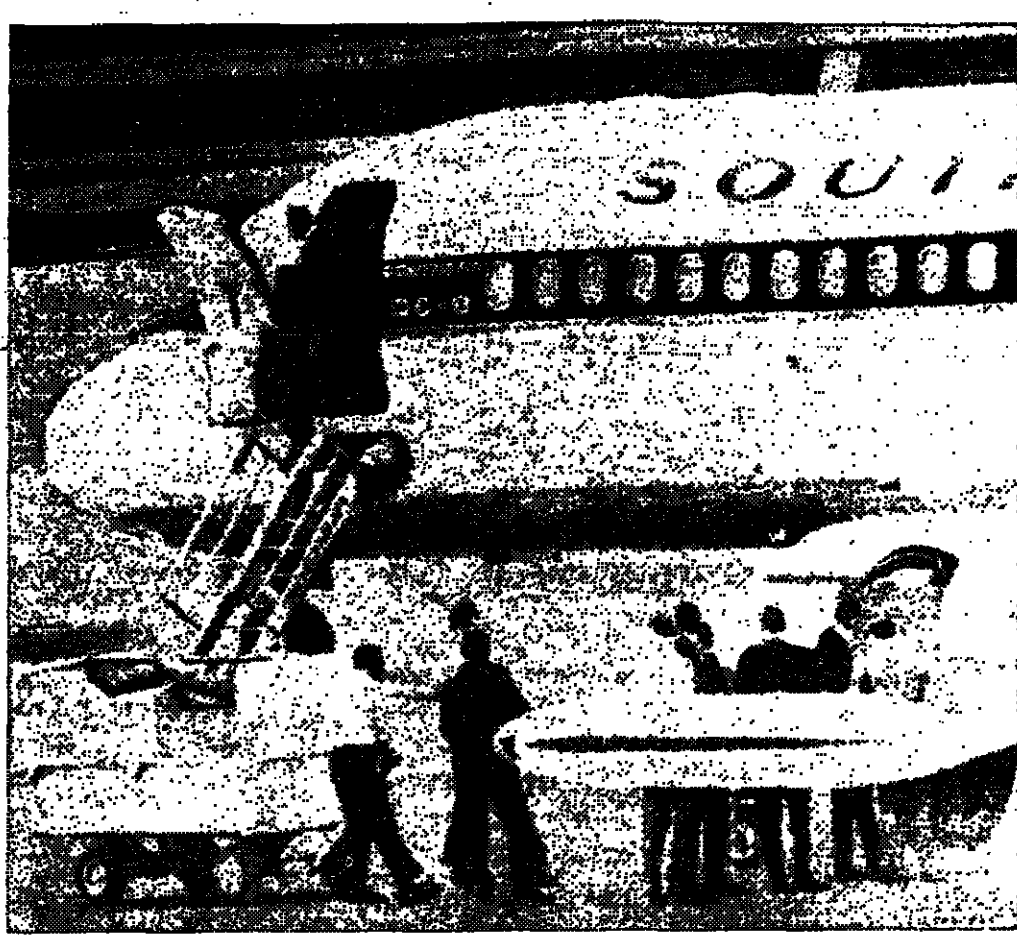


Wanderings of the hijacked airliner.

three hijackers were identified as Henry D. Jackson, Lewis D. Moore, 37, both of Detroit, Mich., and a third, whose name was not disclosed. The hijacking occurred after a DC-9 left Birmingham, where the three armed men boarded, passing through a metal-detecting device. From Birmingham, the craft, carrying 30 passengers and four crew members in addition to the hijackers, went to Jackson, Miss.; Cleveland, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Havana, a naval air station at Key West, Fla.; McCoy Air Force Base at Orlando, Fla.; and Havana.

Some of the other signal developments in the hijacking: FBI agents shot out the four rear tires of the DC-9 as it was preparing to take off from Orlando. The plane landed on a foam-covered runway at Havana to minimize risk of fire. The hijackers demanded the largest-ever sum for an air hijacking—\$10 million. After spurning \$500,000 that was offered at Toronto, a crate of funds—\$3 million according to one report—was put aboard the plane at Chattanooga. En route from Lexington to Chattanooga the hijackers threatened to crash the plane into the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant if their demands were not met. Research reactors at the plant were promptly shut down after the threat. Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro came to the airport during the first landing in Havana to talk to the hijackers. But the attempt to get them out of the plane failed when they demanded he enter the craft and he, or his security guards, refused. While the plane circled Florida before the final landing at Havana, the hijackers demanded to talk by radio to President Nixon, who is vacationing at his Key West Biscayne, Fla., home. Mr. Nixon refused, but Transportation Secretary John Volpe tried shortly afterward to speak to the hijackers but could not raise them on the radio. After leaving Havana the hijackers radioed that they wanted maps for a flight to Switzerland ready to be picked up at their next touchdown. At Chattanooga, the hijackers demanded and got, in addition to the money, 10 parachutes, leading to early erroneous reports that there were 10 hijackers aboard the craft. Also put on board the plane were food for all aboard and stimulants, presumably to help the crew and hijackers stay awake. It has not been determined yet if officials also met demands for bullet-proof vests and helmets or for a document with a White House seal certifying that the extortion money was a "grant."

The known record for extortion paid in a hijacking was the \$5 million handed over to Arab terrorists for the release of a West German Lufthansa Boeing-747 Jumbo jet last February. The hijacking marked the third time in two weeks that jetliners had been diverted to Cuba—a step-up after several months when the traditional route of air pirates had been virtually neglected. On Oct. 29, four men led by a former \$26,000-a-year official of the Commerce Department took an Eastern Air Lines jet from Houston to Havana. They were charged not only with the hijacking but also with the killing of an Eastern employee who evidently tried to intercept them, with an attempted bank robbery outside Washington, and with the killing of a bank official and a policeman in the attempt. Last Wednesday, five gunmen hijacked a Mexican airliner, obtained the release of six political prisoners and the sum of \$330,000, and flew to Havana. The Cuban government promptly let both airlines and those aboard return to their respective countries. But it has given no indication yet of changing its policy of not handing back hijackers or extortion money. The DC-9 jet hijacked Friday was one of a breed that has been a favorite of hijackers for a year or more because of the rear-facing stairway under the wing.



Ransom money being loaded on to hijacked plane at Chattanooga airport yesterday.

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Thieu Reported To Soften Stand On Truce Terms

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Following two days of talks with White House envoy Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., President Nguyen Van Thieu has modified his total opposition to the draft U.S.-North Vietnamese peace settlement. But he is still unwilling to fully accept it, informed Vietnamese and American officials said today. In what Mr. Thieu evidently considered an important concession, the sources report, he told Gen. Haig that he could agree to the nine-point settlement if North Vietnam would at least pledge "in principle" to withdraw its troops from South Vietnam. Such an agreement in principle, one well placed South Vietnamese source said, would not satisfy Mr. Thieu's repeated demand that North Vietnam withdraw all its troops from the South before a cease-fire. After such a public pledge, Saigon would then be able to accept a "gradual withdrawal" of what it estimates to be 300,000 North Vietnamese soldiers. Mr. Thieu's two other basic objections to the proposed settlement now can be "easily worked out," the South Vietnamese source added. These are that the settlement does not provide for the re-establishment of the Demilitarized Zone as the boundary between North and South Vietnam.

U.S. Jets Make Heavy Raids On N. Vietnam Attacks Are Heaviest Since Oct. 22 Limit

SAIGON, Nov. 12 (AP).—American warplanes mounted their heaviest attacks against North Vietnam since bombing was restricted to targets below the 20th Parallel on Oct. 22, the U.S. command announced today. Air Force and carrier-based planes launched more than 240 tactical strikes yesterday in a bid to disrupt a flood of fresh Communist war materiel to the battlefronts of South Vietnam. The U.S. command said that the attacks were the heaviest since Oct. 22, when the U.S. command announced that it would limit its attacks to targets below the 20th Parallel. The U.S. command said that the attacks were the heaviest since Oct. 22, when the U.S. command announced that it would limit its attacks to targets below the 20th Parallel.

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German Bid for Support

Schiller, Brandt Ex-Aide

Nov. 12 (AP).—With German parliamentary week away, opposition leader Barzel had two things this weekend with him, who earlier this week as Chancellor Willy Brandt's economic and financial row over how to handle the elections.

Opinion polls indicate that next Sunday's balloting could be close. A new dramatic move by Mr. Schiller, such as joining Mr. Barzel's Christian Democratic party in the closing days of the campaign, could be important in such a close election, observers said. But the still-unresolved question was what Mr. Barzel could offer Mr. Schiller in return for such open support.

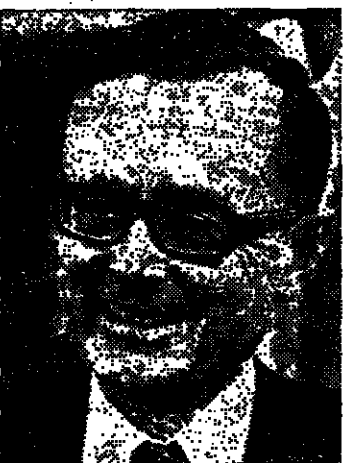
78-Nation Pact Seen Today For Limiting Dumping at Sea

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Final touches were put today to an international convention to regulate the dumping of waste materials at sea. Disagreements which forced delegates to extend their conference here over the weekend have largely been resolved, a conference spokesman said. "They are just tidying up the his and pieces now," he added. "I think the convention should be ready for initialing on Monday."

Delegates from 78 countries were taking part in the closed conference, which opened on Oct. 30 and was due to end Friday. Observers were sent by 13 other countries, and eight international organizations were represented.

Some Soviet Jews Lose Telephones

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has approved a new regulation prohibiting use of the telephone for "purposes contradicting state interests," usually reliable sources said yesterday. They said it was apparently being used as justification for disconnecting telephones used by people the authorities regard as troublemakers. Several Jewish activists in Moscow have this year had their contacts with foreign journalists and friends abroad hindered in this way. The regulation also bans the use of Soviet telephone networks for purposes violating public order. It was introduced as an addition to the Soviet communications charter last August, the sources said.



Karl Schiller

Russian Advisers Also Dispatched

Egypt Reported Getting 60 Missiles

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Soviet Union recently has shipped about 60 advanced surface-to-air missiles to Egypt and turned them over to Egyptian forces, according to U.S. military and diplomatic sources. The Russians also are believed to have sent hundreds of technical advisers and training specialists over the last few weeks, both to show the Egyptians how to operate and maintain the new equipment and to assist them in maintaining Soviet-built jets and other weapons previously provided.

Before President Anwar Sadat's expulsion order in July, the Russians had from 15,000 to 20,000 military advisers, technicians and air defense combat personnel in Egypt. Western analysts said the total advisory force was believed to have shrunk to a low of 200 to 300 men. Now they estimate there are between 500 and 1,000 Soviet military technical advisers in Egypt.

Military and diplomatic sources say the Egyptians appear to have reluctantly turned back to Moscow for help after encountering repeated frustration in seeking advanced weapons from Western nations.

For example, the sources say the Egyptians were unsuccessful in negotiations with Britain to purchase the Rapier low-altitude surface-to-air missile system. They were also unsuccessful in getting France to agree to sell an advanced version of the Mirage fighter-bomber, which has not yet gone into full production. In fact, the sources said, France warned that if Libya was seen to be turning over to Egypt any of the Mirage-5 fighters Libya already has received, Paris might cut off delivery of the remaining 55 Mirage-5s that are scheduled for shipment.

Some analysts believe that the frustration Cairo has experienced in finding alternative sources of weapons and technicians in the West and the fact that, in desperation, it had to turn back to Moscow for help, probably is one of the factors contributing to the reported malaise in the Egyptian armed forces and to President Sadat's recent firing of the Defense Minister, Gen. Mohammed Sadek, and several of his subordinates. Gen. Sadek is believed to have played a central role in the expulsion of the Russians in the summer.

The new missile reportedly sent to Egypt is the SA-6, the best low-altitude, mobile surface-to-air missile system in the Soviet arsenal. Before the July expulsion order, the Russians themselves manned 10 SA-6 tracked launch vehicles, with three missiles to each vehicle, around an air base they operated near the Aswan Dam. Shortly after the order to leave, these SA-6s, which never had been in Egyptian hands, were crated, moved to the port of Alexandria, and finally removed from Egypt by sea, the analysts say. In recent weeks, they continue, at least one Russian vessel was seen moving in the Bosphorus from the Black Sea toward the Mediterranean. On the deck were freshly painted SA-6 tracked vehicles and new missile crates of the size of the SA-6, these sources say. Since that time, five batteries of SA-6 missiles have been spotted around Cairo, they say. Each battery features four vehicles mounting a total of 12 missiles. Egyptian troops have been seen training on the equipment and are believed to be manning it, they added.

After 10-Year Talks, U.S., Russia Agree on Building New Embassies

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union have reached a breakthrough in the 10-year-old talks over construction of new embassies in Moscow and Washington, according to Nixon administration sources. The two nations are expected to sign an agreement within three or four weeks and begin construction early next year. The break came when the Soviet Union made concessions to meet some major American demands, notably U.S. insistence that it be allowed to use American and European workers to build the interior of its embassy, to forestall bugging of the structure. In subsequent negotiations in Washington "all key issues" were resolved and only minor "bureaucratic details" remain to be settled, the sources said. The Soviet concessions and the subsequent speed with which the negotiations were brought to a final stage is one more instance of Soviet-American determination to resolve issues that stand in the way of improved diplomatic and commercial contacts. Moscow and Washington agreed to build new embassies in the two capitals at the conclusion of a Soviet-American consular treaty in 1962. Both the Soviet Embassy here and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow were even then regarded as inadequate.

U.S. to Indict Finance Panels of Both Parties

By Fred P. Graham

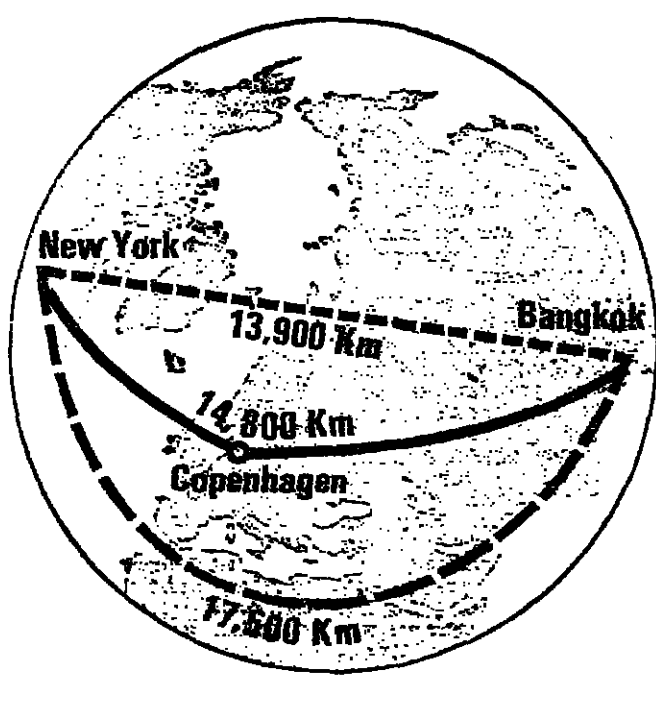
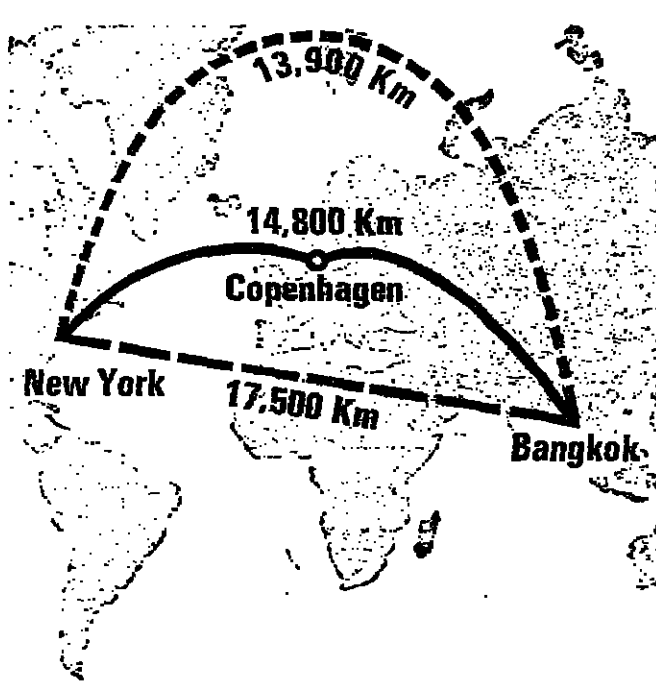
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Government sources disclosed yesterday that the Justice Department was confident that it would obtain indictments by the end of this month against the finance committees of both major presidential campaigns for violations of the law on reporting campaign funds. The indictments will mark the first time that presidential candidates' campaign organizations have been prosecuted for alleged violations of campaign laws and will present the first test of the new reporting statute that went into effect on April 7. According to the reports, the committees will be charged with "knowingly" reporting violations, which are misdemeanors punishable by one year in prison or \$1,000 fines or both. But since only the committees and not the individual members will be charged, the fines alone will apply. The decision to indict the two committees was reached before the election Tuesday. Evidence reportedly has already been presented to a federal grand jury here and indictments could have been issued before election day, according to reports. However, action was delayed to keep the litigation from becoming an issue in the presidential campaign, according to the sources. It is not known whether that

No Individuals Will Be Charged In Violations of Election Law

decision was made by Attorney General Richard C. Kleindienst or on a lower staff level. But it is reported that the career lawyers who were handling the case favored the delay. They were said to have been stung by what they felt were unwarranted and politically inspired charges that highly placed Republicans should have been indicted in the Watergate bugging incident. By delaying the campaign fund indictments until after the election and by simultaneously moving against both parties, they reportedly hoped to neutralize partly the politically charged atmosphere surrounding the cases. However, some criticism may be generated if, as reported here, there are no major prosecutions arising out of the reported campaign law "political sabotage" allegedly conducted against the Democrats. Government lawyers have made no secret of their belief that no federal law was violated by most of the types of political "dirty tricks" reported in recent weeks, such as infiltrating the opposing campaign organization, disrupting a candidate's schedule and spreading discord among the opposition party. There is, however, a law that makes it a misdemeanor to distribute unsigned or false signed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

FAR EAST—FAR WEST
NOT SO FAR BY SAS

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

Drama of 29-Hour Hijack, 9 Landings in 3 Countries

(Continued from Page 1)
tall that has proved a ready escape route for air pirates seeking to bail out. Not all DC-9s have the exit, but the Southern plane does.

A lawyer for two of the hijackers, Jackson and Moore, said the pair were "complete paranoids" capable of killing everyone aboard the plane. The wife of the third skyjacker, Cale, said her husband had been advised several times to seek psychiatric care.

Radio Havana said a pale young woman passenger with a two-year-old son in tow commented, "The shooting of the plane tires while taking off at McCoy Air Base was a criminal act that endangered the lives of the passengers."

In Atlanta, a Southern Airways spokesman said the final Havana landing was rough but controlled. "It would be a lot like riding in your car if you ran over something and blew out a couple of tires," he said. "It would be a little rough, but that's all. We occasionally have tires blow on normal takeoffs, so our pilots take this in stride."

At Cleveland, an FBI agent attempted to approach the plane but a hijacker shouted, "Get the hell back or I'll throw a grenade."

An FBI agent said the pilot had told him that the three hijackers "are holding hand grenades with the pins out." Once the safety pin of a grenade is pulled, its lever must be held down or it will explode.

At Chattanooga, a hijacker told officials: "If you people don't cooperate we'll make this look worse than Munich."

"We Don't Trust You"

After leaving Orlando, ground controllers tried to talk the hijackers into bringing the plane back down again so it could receive urgently needed servicing.

"We don't trust you," a hijacker replied.

Orlando television stations reported that Mr. Nixon had ordered the FBI to take any action necessary to stop the hijacking.

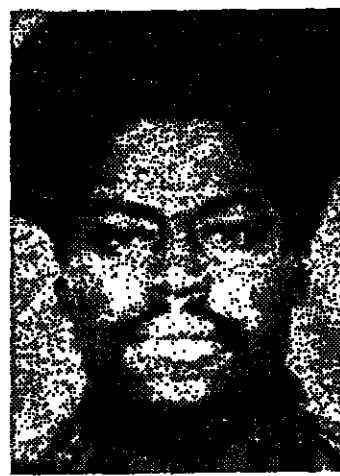
A spokesman at the Florida White House in Key Biscayne was asked later if Mr. Nixon

had ordered the FBI to shoot out the plane's tires.

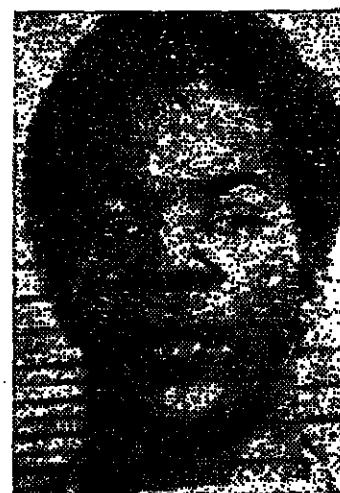
"The White House was not involved in that," the spokesman said.

But he said that when the hijackers had asked to speak to the President, the requests were brought to the attention of several White House aides who felt that "a conversation would not be productive."

The spokesman would not say whether the President had been told of the hijackers' request to talk to him, although he had been kept up to date on the hijacking.



Henry Jackson



Melvin C. Cale



Lewis Moore

Oak Ridge A-Plant Evacuated After Hijackers' Crash Threat

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—At the sprawling Atomic Energy Commission complex at Oak Ridge, Tenn., yesterday the small Saturday work force of 200 was evacuated except for a few essential employees when word was received of the threat by hijackers to smash an airplane into one of the facilities there.

Spokesmen for the commission at Oak Ridge said in a telephone interview that such a crash "could be accompanied by a localized release of radiation" but said there was no chance of an atomic

explosion. A temporary shutdown of nuclear research reactors was ordered at the complex, the spokesman said.

In the city of Oak Ridge, two and a half miles from the nearest plant, the police department reported that it was on full alert and that all means of precaution have been taken. The police did not elaborate.

There are three major operations at the Oak Ridge complex, employing about 14,000 persons. These include the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the Y-12 nuclear-weapons production plant and the K-25 gaseous-diffusion plant.

At the laboratory there are at least two atomic reactors used in research. They are shielded by water. Unlike commercial nuclear power plants, which are under heavy domes of concrete and inside thick steel reactor vessels, the Oak Ridge reactors are in ordinary buildings in pools of water, with heavy concrete sides and bottoms but open at the top.

The Y-12 plant is one of eight nuclear-weapons plants in the United States. The spokesman said it was used for weapons component fabrication. Most of this work involves precision machining of uranium metal for bomb parts, the spokesman said.

However, he avoided comment on the amount of highly dangerous plutonium that might be involved in the plant's operation.

The \$1-billion gaseous-diffusion plant is used to separate the useful isotope Uranium-235 from natural Uranium-238. It is done by pumping uranium hexafluoride, a highly corrosive radioactive gas, through a series of screening devices. Spokesmen said the plant was not shut down. They said the gas reverts to crystal form at room temperature.

United States Army units began withdrawing from South Vietnam in mid-1969, after President Nixon's announcement of a program of Vietnamization in which the South Vietnamese Army was taught to fight the war with the kind of machinery and weapons the Americans had used.

On July 8, 1969, the first American combat troops withdrew. They were 514 members of the Third Battalion, 60th Regiment of the Ninth Infantry Division, headquartered at Dongnam in the Mekong Delta.

With today's turnover of the

Italians Urged
Not to Send Any
Christmas Mail

ROME, Nov. 12 (NYT).—While post office departments throughout the world are urging the public these days to send Christmas mail early, Italians are being warned not to mail any holiday greetings at all.

A chain of strikes—some ordered by the postal unions, others of the wildcat variety—have caused chaos in the chronically ramshackle mail service here, and the Christmas rush threatens a complete breakdown.

Delivery of air-mail letters from Rome to New York took an average of seven to 10 days during the last few weeks, and some never arrived. Many Italians are now receiving postcards that their friends mailed from vacation spots last August.

An estimated 700 tons of junk mail are cluttering halls and corridors of Milan post offices, and nobody knows when—or whether—they will ever be delivered.

Whenever that city's postal workers are not on strike, they are adhering to the rule book—written in 1908—in a job action for higher pay.

Meanwhile, large business concerns in Milan and Turin are sending letters by courier to nearby Switzerland to be mailed.

Quake Shakes Lahore

LAHORE, Pakistan, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A severe earthquake shook Lahore and surrounding districts tonight, but there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

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50,000 GIs Once Were at Huge Installation

U.S. Gives Long Binh Base to Saigon

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The United States Army yesterday turned over its huge headquarters base at Long Binh, 168 miles north of Saigon, to the South Vietnamese Army.

The transfer symbolized the end of direct United States Army participation in the Vietnam war after more than seven years.

About 19,000 soldiers, remain in South Vietnam, working chiefly as advisers to Saigon government troops, as helicopter crewmen, and as maintenance, supply and office staff. Under cease-fire proposals being considered, they would have to leave South Vietnam along with about 10,000 Air Force personnel, 1,300 Marines, 1,800 sailors, and 100 Coast Guardsmen within 60 days after the signing of an agreement.

The Staff Moves Out

The 50-square-mile Long Binh base was headquarters for United States Army, Vietnam, or USARV (pronounced Use Are Vee), a command established on July 20, 1965, during the rapid American buildup.

Its small remaining headquarters staff, commanded by a major general, moved into United States Military Assistance Command offices in Saigon yesterday.

At peak strength in 1968 and 1969, the base housed nearly 50,000 American soldiers responsible for supporting the equivalent of nine United States Army combat divisions, fighting throughout the country. The main combat units were: the 17th Airborne Brigade, the First Infantry Division, the First Cavalry Division (Airborne), the 25th Infantry Division, the 10th Airborne Division (Airborne), the Fourth Infantry Division, the 3rd Airborne Brigade, the 3rd (Americal) Division, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the Ninth Infantry Division, the First Brigade of the Fifth Mechanized Infantry Division, and the Fifth Special Forces Group.

Total Army strength in South Vietnam, including combat units, peaked at about 54,000.

Remembered Battles

While most fighting by combat units consisted of small daily harassment attacks, ambushes and raids lasting a few minutes or a few hours, a few battles lasted longer or were remembered longer.

The battle for hills near Dak To in the Central Highlands in November, 1967, was perhaps typical. More than 15,000 troops were sent in against four North Vietnamese regiments there.

The Americans said they conducted 1,865 tactical air strikes, 32 B-52 bombing raids, and 1,011 helicopter sorties and fired 137,891 artillery shells during the month-long battle. They reported having killed 1,650 North Vietnamese soldiers and listed their own losses as a few hundred killed and several hundred wounded.

Other better known battles and campaigns included those in Tay Ninh, Anlo and Achan valleys, Plei Keng, Ben Het, My Lai, War Zones C and D, the Michelin rubber plantation, Hiep Duc, and the relief of Marines at Khe Sanh and at the American Embassy in Saigon.

With the exception of the embassy, all these battlegrounds are quiet today and in the uncontrolled control of the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong.

Fallout Began in '69

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With today's turnover of the

Peterson Denies
U.S.-Soviet Deal
On Gas Is Near

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Reports of an impending large natural-gas deal with the Soviet Union are distinctly premature, Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said today.

Mr. Peterson acknowledged that the availability to the United States of the Soviet Union's huge supply of natural gas was discussed during a visit to Moscow this year.

He said a possible trade agreement with the Soviets for natural gas is being actively explored. But he denied reports of a forthcoming deal.

Mr. Peterson said that such matters as national security and financing have not been discussed and that these would have to be part of an energy trade agreement.

Mr. Peterson also said "some major presidential initiatives on the energy side" could be expected during the early part of President Nixon's second term.

Mr. Peterson made the comments on the ABC TV-radio program "Issues and Answers."

Three Houston, Texas, firms announced on Nov. 3 that they expected to conclude within 60 days an agreement with Russia for the importation of two billion cubic feet daily of liquefied natural gas. No price was given, but estimates were that the cost of the deal ranged from \$30 billion to \$45 billion. Mr. Peterson made no direct reference to this report.

Long Binh base, three Army infantry companies that had been providing perimeter security were to be replaced by South Vietnamese units. An Army spokesman said no American Army troops would remain on the post after Dec. 1.

A large property disposal there has been turned over to American civilians. Recreational facilities, including basketball tennis courts, swimming pool, a large new movie theater, turned over to the South Vietnamese.



PULLING OUT—U.S. MPs rolling up American flag for last time on Saturday at Long Binh airfield which officially turned over to the South Vietnamese Army.

Thieu Reportedly Softening Opposition to Truce Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

objections to signing the draft agreement and would sign before Nov. 20 along with Hanoi, Washington and the Viet Cong.

According to the France-Soir report, Mr. Thieu decided on this course of action after repeated meetings with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and after President Nixon's re-election.

The paper said that Mr. Thieu's reported inflexibility in his talks with Mr. Nixon's special envoy, Gen. Haig, in the last two days, was meant to strengthen his position and did not represent genuine opposition to the accord.

Visit to Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Gen. Haig paid a brief, surprise visit to Phnom Penh today to meet with Cambodian President Lon Nol following his talks with President Thieu.

The exact reason for the special, unannounced visit by the National Security Council official to the Cambodian capital was not immediately clear. The U.S. Embassy here would say only that "the purpose of the visit is to discuss the progress of the peace plan with Lon Nol."

U.S. Jets Make
Heavy Raids

(Continued from Page 1)
day. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Two South Vietnamese Sky-raidiers were shot down, possibly by Soviet-supplied missiles, near Tri Tam, 40 miles northwest of Saigon, according to field reports.

In Cambodia, a battalion of Communist troops yesterday occupied partly the former Cambodian capital of Oudong, and once again cut the main road to the rice lands from Phnom Penh.

Food Shortage

The road has been open only about two weeks in the last three months, contributing to serious food shortage in Phnom Penh.

Oudong was the capital of the last century when the French colonial administration transferred the seat of government to Phnom Penh.

Two South Korean ships carrying cargoes of cement have been blown up by explosive charges while unloading at docks in Phnom Penh, military police reported.

The blasts, shortly before midnight last night, sank one ship and damaged the other. Police said that they did not know whether plastic charges were planted by underwater frogmen, as in previous attacks, or whether the explosives were left on the ships. Both vessels arrived here on Nov. 3.

Gunboats and aircraft escort weekly convoys up the Mekong River from South Vietnam to provide Phnom Penh with its only surface link with the outside world.

Peking Envoy in Hungary

VIENNA, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—China's foreign trade minister, Pao Hsiang-tuo, arrived in Hungary today to discuss bilateral trade, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

Some foreign diplomats thought that a major re for the Haig stop in Ph Penh was the administrative sensitivity over Lon Nol's statements that Mr. Kissinger informed him only of the terms but not the details of proposed peace accord and even after Mr. Kissinger was here on Oct. 22, the Cambodian president was neither being sulted nor being kept fully formed by Washington on peace negotiations.

After conferring with the Cambodian president, Gen. Haig boarded a plane for Seoul, talks there, he will return Washington.

50 From Nigeria
Reported Killed

CALABAR, Nigeria, Nov. 12 (AP).—Some 50 Nigerian war have been shot to death and others wounded in a clash with authorities in the Spanish colony of Equatorial Guinea, according to travel arriving here.

Nigeria has maintained off alliance on the alleged incident which is said to have occurred the last weekend of October on the island of Fernando Po, Nigeria's coast.

Equatorial Guinea, one Africa's smallest nations, is the of the steamer island of Fernando Po and the larger area of Muni on the African mainland.

The violence, according to workers arriving in Calab broke out at Santa Isabel, capital, during an unexplained demonstration by some of thousands of Nigerian pickers who work on the island labor contracts.

There have been numerous stories of "inhuman treatment by Guinea officials of Niger workers in recent years, thousands have abandoned island since Equatorial Gu won independence from Spain 1968.

WEATHER

	C	F
ALGAEVE	17	Partly c
AMSTERDAM	8	46 Showers
ANKARA	13	59 Partly c
ATHENS	20	68 Very cl
BELGRADE	23	73 Cloudy
BERLIN	7	45 Overcast
BOMBAY	12	54 Partly c
BRUSSELS	7	45 Overcast
BUDAPEST	12	54 Partly c
CAIRO	22	72 Partly c
CARABANCA	19	66 Partly c
COPENHAGEN	8	46 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66 Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	41 Rain
EDINBURGH	8	41 Very cl
FLORENCE	15	59 Partly c
FRANKFURT	7	45 Very cl
GUAYMA	4	39 Partly c
HLSWEL	6	43 Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63 Partly c
LAS PALMAS	21	70 Very cl
LONDON	15	59 Sunny
MADRID	12	54 Sunny
MILAN	13	55 Cloudy
MOSCOW	14	57 Cloudy
MUNICH	4	39 Showers
NEW YORK	10	50 Fair
NICE	15	59 Partly c
OSLO	7	45 Partly c
PARIS	8	46 Rain
PRAGUE	8	46 Cloudy
ROME	16	61 Partly c
SOFA	12	54 Very cl
STOCKHOLM	7	45 Very cl
TEL AVIV	24	75 Partly c
TUNIS	20	68 Partly c
VIENNA	15	59 Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41 Partly c
WASHINGTON	14	57 Sunny
ZURICH	2	36 Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Co at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

Numbers Flown In

Reportedly Is Rushing
Aid to Cambodia

Nov. 12 (AP).—The U.S. has expanded its military aid program to Cambodia, as well as to Laos and North Vietnam, in an effort to build up a defense against the North Vietnamese.

morning, 10 U.S. military transports unpropeller-driven Sky-landers at Phnom Penh. American transports in other supplies, including military command equipment, high-level sources

POWs,
Are
1,809

Nov. 12 (Reuters).—300 U.S. military men or captured by Communist forces in Cambodia, according to a revised breakdown of war issued today. Military spokesmen said that there were 1,298 known captured, 543 known captured South Vietnam or in

Nov. 28 in North Vietnam, 478 U.S. personnel and 429 confirmed a total of 902. Vietnam, 498 service-crews and 208 confirmed for a total of 604. 397 are missing and confirmed captured. has 356 men missing and 133 missing and captured for a total

es report 107 missing, total 133. force has the highest 671 missing and 271 red for a total of 942. Red Defectors

South Vietnamese said that the number of defectors to the government has increased sharply since the cease-fire. released today by the Ministry—set up an initiative to stop a Saigon regime in the week start only 66 Communists lives up

ared with 170 in the week and a previous 150. ty of those who gave up last week, defected forces in and near

spokesman confirmed decrease was due to cease-fire but fore-ther would rise again agreement is signed. o said Saigon gov-ers have been reg-ing to their side since announcement. luded a company of 100 in the Mekong Gia Province, who st their officers on radio said.

Group
Hanoi, Is
in POWs

1. Laos, Nov. 12 go Seven defendant en and a group of activists returned today. Light-subject of American war and the North of the possibility dochina.

and the group anied him to Hanoi t off a Soviet Aero-Vietnam airport. d to speak with their experiences

will wait until we like San Francisco k before we'll say it," Mr. Hayden at the airport

as due to fly on to 7 and then back to sta. Their sched-et firm, according

anti-war activists, i to obtain what led "a clarification n" from the North

ief Slays
lyses Dealer

13 (Reuters).—A 1 to steal a brief-umps at the open-ct near the Avenue lyses shot one ight and seriously er. ipped the brief-ight, police said. searching for the

confirmed that the United States is giving additional aid to Cambodia, beyond that publicly acknowledged and accounted for. "This is a deal to give Cambodia extra help," one source declared. "They've still got the Khmer Rouge and the North Vietnamese to fight."

Cost Not Estimated
U.S. officials have declined to estimate the cost of the increased military aid. In the last two weeks, South Vietnam has received hundreds of new aircraft and other associated equipment. Sources say that the South Vietnamese Air Force will have more than 2,000 aircraft, making it the third largest in the world.

"They want to get this additional aid into Phnom Penh before there is a settlement," the source said. "In other words, all of the assistance is being tied together prior to the signing of any agreement."

A draft peace agreement worked out in Paris last month stipulates that after the agreement is signed the United States can replace equipment for South Vietnam only on a one-to-one basis. But the portions of the draft agreement that have been publicly disclosed make no mention of aid to Cambodia.

The supply program is being rushed up. Eyewitnesses said that security at the Phnom Penh Airport was extremely tight. No newsmen or photographers were permitted at the airport when the American transports were landing between 9 a.m. and noon. Sources here also said that they did not know who would train the Cambodian pilots and maintenance personnel for the planes or where the training would take place.

Japan Is Firm
On U.S. Troops

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka rejected an opposition demand in parliament yesterday that Japan's security treaty with the U.S. be revised so that American troops would be stationed here only during an emergency. Mr. Tanaka said that U.S. military bases in Japan under the treaty were a deterrent to war and ensured the nation's security. The government had no intention of revising the treaty, he said.

However, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said the government was negotiating with the U.S. for a reduction of bases. There are 179 American military facilities on Japanese soil, including 98 on the island of Okinawa handed back to Japan last May. All combat units have been removed, leaving only supply or repair facilities.

Kennedy, Rogers Settle Date
For 5 Doctors' Visit to Hanoi

By H.D.S. Greenway

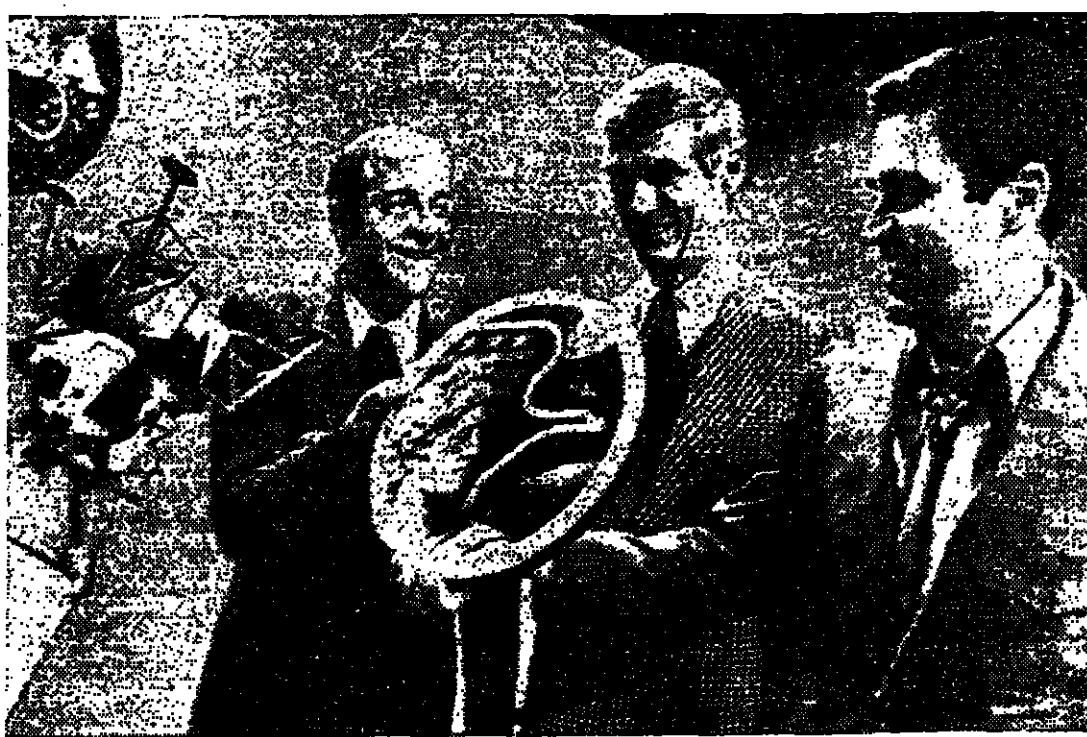
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—The differences between the Department of State and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., over the timing of a proposed visit by five U.S. doctors to Hanoi appeared to have been settled yesterday.

"The problem has been resolved, our team will be leaving and this is no longer an issue," Dale De Haan, a counsel for Sen. Kennedy's Senate Judiciary subcommittee on refugees, said yesterday. Mr. De Haan is expected to accompany the doctors to Hanoi.

He could not give a precise date for the group's departure for Hanoi, but said it would be "safe to assume" that the group would leave before the end of November.

Sen. Kennedy met with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on Thursday, according to Mr. De Haan, and the medical team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, flew down from Boston yesterday to meet with Mr. Rogers.

A "misunderstanding" The original difficulty, which Sen. Kennedy's office described



ON YOUR MARK—Apollo-17 astronauts Ronald Evans (left), command-module pilot, Eugene Cernan (center), mission commander, and Harrison Schmitt, lunar-module pilot, holding their flight emblem at a Houston press conference on Friday. The blastoff is scheduled for next December 6. It will be the last moon flight in Apollo program.

Americans Hope for New Answers

Apollo Moon-Riddle Mission Dec. 6

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—A perplexed lunar scientist recently opened a report with a story from Walt Kelly's "Pogo."

The story is about "the \$63,899.99 answer," and it goes like this:

"The answer," I said calmly, "is North Dakota in the year 1822."

"Splendid," screamed a quiet chap. "But we have no question for that answer."

That, Gerald J. Wasserburg of the California Institute of Technology says, is the problem and the frustration of lunar science as preparations are under way for the final mission of the Apollo project—Apollo-17—which is scheduled for launching Dec. 6.

"We've got answers but not the questions," Mr. Wasserburg observed, discussing the findings of the five previous moon landings. "I'm not sure we're asking the questions in exactly the right way."

This was illustrated during a lunar science briefing here at the Manned Spacecraft Center. The project scientists, for all their data, still cannot reconstruct the evolution of the moon, much less explain its origin. They have found rocks from 3 billion to 4.25 billion years old. They have found soil particles 4.5 billion years old. Their seismic data suggest the

moon has a molten core. They know that some widespread cataclysmic events took place about 3.9 to 4 billion years ago, and that for the last three billion years the moon has been a relatively inactive place.

But what does it all mean? Search for Answer

James Head of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, which has studied the Apollo-17 landing site under a contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, offered the hope that the nature of the site "will go a long way toward answering the question of what happened between four billion years ago and the origin of the moon."

Mr. Head said that the landing site, which is near the Taurus Mountains and the Littrow Crater, appears to have three distinct features that are of considerable interest—highlands, plains and a dark surface dust that may be relatively young volcanic ash.

The steep-walled mountains that surround the site may have been formed by the buckling of the lunar crust after the impact or eruption that formed the nearby Sea of Serenity. Since the Sea of Serenity appears to be older than the Imbrium Basin, the most extensive feature on the moon whose explosive formation seems to have obliterated so much evidence of the moon's first 600 or 700 million years, Mr. Head said it may be possible to find lunar rocks older than those previously found.

The sub-floor of the plains, which the astronauts expect to examine with seismic and gravity experiments, may be an intermediate feature, about 3.9 billion years old. And the "dark mantle," the dusty covering on the plain at Taurus-Littrow, may be as young as one billion years old. If this is true, Mr. Head said that Apollo-17 would fill many of the gaps in the moon's chronology.

The astronauts of Apollo-17 are Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Comdr. Ronald E. Evans of the Navy and Harrison H. Schmitt, the first geologist to go to the moon. Capt. Cernan and Comdr. Schmitt are scheduled to land on the moon on Dec. 11, remain there three days and conduct three extensive, seven-hour ex-

China Will Get First
Of 12 British Planes

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The first of 12 British Trident-2B jetliners ordered by China will be handed over tomorrow, Hawker-Siddeley Aviation said today.

The order, with spares, is worth about \$43 million. China's Ambassador Sung Chih-kuang will be present at Hawker-Siddeley's factory airfield at Hatfield in Hertfordshire for the transfer of the first new Trident, the company said.

Family of Five Suspected
Of 22 Murders in Eight States

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Police today alleged that a nomadic family wandered the American West and Midwest on a horrifying trail of kidnapping, rape and murder, selecting doughnut-shop waitresses and other restaurant staff as their victims.

The McCrary family—father, mother, son, daughter and son-in-law—were investigated over the weekend for at least 22 murders, detectives from eight states told a press conference here.

The detectives told how the bodies of teen-age girls have been found raped, strangled and shot in lonely spots in deserts and plains.

"Murders from all over the country are being investigated," said Detective Sergeant Herb Jordan, of Mesquite, Texas.

Investigators from Texas, Utah, Nevada, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Florida and Oregon have been questioning the family about murders in those states, police said.

Family of Five

Police named the family as Sherman McCrary, 47, his wife, Carolyn, 45; their son, Danny, 19; their daughter, Ginger Taylor, 22, and Ginger's husband, Carl Raymond Taylor, 38.

(Two of the family were extradited to other states yesterday on lesser charges, United Press International reported.)

(Danny was flown to Dallas on a warrant charging violation of parole, and Ginger was returned to Lakewood, Colo., on a bad-check charge.)

Police allege the five crisscrossed the country in stolen cars between the summer of 1971 and early this year, making a particular target of doughnut-shop waitresses.

Five of the victims were shot with the same .22-caliber gun, police said.

"The motivation for these crimes has been robbery," Roger Willard, an agent for the Department of Public Safety in Lakewood, told the press conference. But other officers said the proceeds from the crimes were usually small.

Two in Prison

The elder McCrary and his son-in-law are at present serving a minimum of five years and maximum of life in San Quentin Prison for taking part in a supermarket robbery last year. The other three were arrested here on charges of harboring a fugitive.

Federal kidnapping charges have been filed against the two elder men in connection with the killing of one doughnut waitress. The other three have not been

charged yet in connection with the crime rampage.

Police alleged that one murder to which the family had been linked was the kidnapping and killing last year in Salt Lake City of Sheri Lee Martin, 17, a doughnut-shop waitress.

Her body was found in the Nevada desert. She had been shot several times with a .32-caliber weapon.

A week later another doughnut waitress was abducted from a shop in Denver, police said. Her nude body was found in a field three days later near the Wyoming border. She had been raped, strangled and shot with the same .32-caliber gun.

Two months later Susan Darlene Shaw, 18, an employee of the "Sweet Cream Donut Shop" in Mesquite, Texas, near Dallas, was kidnapped, raped and murdered.

Her body, riddled with six bullet holes, was found floating in a lake south of Dallas.

Police said that at the same time the bodies of a young couple, Forrest Covey, 23, and his wife, Jena, 19, were found in Mesquite.

Kennedy Has Wide Support
For 1976, Two Surveys Find

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Two public opinion surveys have found wide latent support for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as a presidential candidate.

The Gallup organization issued findings yesterday from a late-October poll showing that the Massachusetts Democrat would have run much more strongly, even without a campaign, than did Sen. George McGovern in Tuesday's election.

And the Harris survey found, in mid-October, that a majority of voters would prefer Mr. Kennedy to Vice-President Agnew if they were the presidential candidates in 1976.

In both surveys, Mr. Kennedy won the support of large majorities of young voters.

Hypothetical Race

The Gallup survey found that Sen. Kennedy trailed Mr. Nixon by 9 percentage points in a hypothetical race this year, against a 23-point Nixon lead over Sen. McGovern. Mr. Nixon won the election by 25.5 percentage points. Voters under age 30 favored Mr. Kennedy, 55 percent to 41, in the trial heat. In the hypothetical Harris

Lebanese Army
Handles Security
After Police Kill 2

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The army has been charged with preserving security in Lebanon, Information Minister Khatchik Bobikian said today.

The decision was taken at a three-hour extraordinary cabinet session chaired by President Suleiman Franjeh.

The decision followed a clash yesterday between striking workers and policemen in which two people were killed and others, including nine policemen, wounded. Several leftist organizations have called for a demonstration tomorrow to protest the police action.

Fearing the situation may get out of control, the government decided to turn over responsibility for maintaining security to the army as of midnight tonight, political sources said.

Mr. Bobikian said the government reminds citizens that all demonstrations require prior permission from the interior ministry.

The decision was taken in the absence of Saeb Salam, the Premier and Interior Minister, who is currently on vacation in Greece.

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Remaining Asians to Be Farmers, Amin Says

Kampala's Asian Districts Are Ghost Towns

By Jim Hoagland
KAMPALA, Nov. 12 (WP).—Steel shutters are drawn in a long grey line across the store fronts of Williams Street, once a busy commercial area in Uganda's capital but now a drab collection of deserted dry cleaning, grocery, clothing and other stores.

On one block, 71 out of 72 shops were closed yesterday. No one knows when, or if, they will reopen.

At the entrance to an office building, placards still advertise the professional services once available inside. But the building is empty. Patel the accountant is gone. Shah the lawyer is gone. Naram the goldsmith is gone. A survey of Kampala's streets estab-

lishes, in fact, that virtually all of the country's middle class and its professional and commercial communities are gone, swept away in six weeks.

President Idi Amin's expulsion of about 42,000 Asians, which came to a relatively orderly end last week despite widespread fears of a potential racial pogrom, has left the economic and urban life of the East African country in shambles.

1,500 Remains

Fewer than 1,500 Asians are estimated to have turned up last week throughout the country for a head count ordered by President Amin. They had been exempted from the enforced exodus because they possessed needed

skills or because they proved they had obtained Ugandan citizenship.

Gen. Amin announced today that Asians with Ugandan citizenship will be transported to other areas to cultivate land. He said at a rally in Southwest Uganda that "The Uganda citizens of Asian origin are to be transported

IATA Threatens Sanctions Against Israel Travel Tax

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (AP).—A representative of the International Air Transport Association today called for legal sanctions against Israel and hinted the United States will stop foreign aid to the Jewish state unless it repeals its travel tax.

Joseph Di Palma told newsmen the House of Representatives had passed an amendment to the foreign-aid bill prohibiting economic aid to states with migration taxes exceeding \$50.

Israelis must pay 600 Israeli pounds—about \$142—every time they leave the country.

Mr. Di Palma said the amendment was aimed at the Soviet Union, which imposes heavy taxes on emigrating Jews.

He said that when a Senate Foreign Aid subcommittee learned of the Israeli tax, it would probably apply the amendment to Israel.

He did not elaborate on IATA's sanctions against Israel.

ed physically to the various districts to be allocated to them.

"The Asians will go straight to their fields and start digging and cultivating their different acres to be allocated to them when they arrive." He appealed to his audience "to be kind and helpful to them and teach them ways of how to dig hard and seriously."

Thus the Asian sections of Kampala, which have been turned into miniature ghost towns, will lose even their fearful, small groups of remaining Asians.

As if their owners had been suddenly plucked up by a giant invisible hand that sought people but discarded property, thousands of shops and houses built up by the Asians in their seven decades on Kampala's hills stand silent and abandoned, waiting to be taken over by eager new African owners.

The expelled Asians had been driven from the pale pastel-colored, cubical houses they inhabited on Lugard Hill. Above the lush green grass and fragrant banana trees, washing still hangs on the line in some yards.

Forbidden to carry out most of their furniture, the Asians simply left it. At some houses, trucks driven by Africans were seen carting away pieces of furniture this weekend, although there has not been any major looting of houses or shops yet.

The doors of empty garages hang open. Many of the missing cars have been stolen by Ugandan soldiers or given to them by fearful Asians in exchange for promises of safe conduct to the airport.



Uganda President Gen. Idi Amin (right) during prayers in Kampala mosque Saturday.

Mrs. Meir Predicts Post-Election Policy

Israel Expects Nixon Pressure for Peace

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Golda Meir said yesterday that the United States may reactivate its search for a

Middle East peace now that President Nixon has been re-elected. She said that she hopes that Mr. Nixon will not force Israel to do something against its will.

In the Arab world, she said, King Hussein of Jordan has taken a "revolutionary step" in speaking of peace with Israel but that he must go a step further by stopping acting as if a war had never occurred. He cannot turn back the clock, she said.

Speaking slowly in a wide-ranging interview on national radio, Mrs. Meir said it was possible she and Mr. Nixon would meet soon but said there were no plans for a meeting. She did not mention Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's trip to Washington.

In what was Israel's first formal reaction to Mr. Nixon's re-election and its possible meaning for Jerusalem, Mrs. Meir said that the United States may reactivate its attempts to reach an Arab-Israeli peace now that Mr. Nixon has been returned to the White House.

"It is possible that America will act now in an attempt to arrange a settlement in our area, but I assume that President Nixon won't pressure Israel into any settlement and won't impose a settlement on Israel that is not in our interests," she said.

"Old-New President"

"I think that the old-new President of the United States has experience with us and knows that it is impossible to pressure us in matters that are important for our interests," Mrs. Meir said. "I hope there will not be such an attempt."

The prime minister said it would be natural for the United

States to push for an Arab-Israeli peace at this time—"if not a total peace, then a guarantee of the continuation of the cease-fire."

In another radio interview, Foreign Minister Abba Eban said that the United States has not urged Israel to change its approach toward a Middle East peace but instead Nixon administration officials are trying to get Egypt to accept negotiations toward a settlement.

Dayan in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan arrived today on an official visit which will include a meeting with his American counterpart.

An El Al jumbo jet carrying Gen. Dayan as well as regular passengers touched down at 4:05 p.m. and was met by an entourage of at least 14 police vehicles and unmarked cars.

Gen. Dayan left quickly in a six-car motorcade without speaking to newsmen, who were kept several hundred yards from the plane.

Iraq Says Arabs Now Can Employ Oil as a Weapon

BAGHDAD, Nov. 12 (Reuters).

—Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Bakr told a seminar here yesterday that Arab oil could now be used as a weapon against imperialists and in the "decisive" battle in Palestine.

Mr. Bakr said specialists in Iraq had succeeded in running the installations of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, nationalized on June 1, and marketing the oil "despite the companies' attempt to place obstacles in our way and the campaigns of confusion they led to foil the nationalization operation."

The Iraq News Agency quoted the president as saying "The historic nationalization decision has implemented the slogan 'Arab Oil for the Arabs,' and we can now use Arab oil as a weapon against our imperialist enemies in all our liberation battles, particularly in our decisive battle in Palestine."

U.S. Official Not Warned His Host Was Drug Suspect

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—A Justice Department press spokesman said Friday that when Miles J. Ambrose, then customs commissioner, was a house guest last December of Richmond C. Harper, a Texas rancher, Mr. Ambrose had not been warned by customs officials that Mr. Harper was then under investigation in connection with alleged smuggling activities.

This statement was made in response to a New York Times dispatch, which was published in the International Herald Tribune, describing the two-day visit by Mr. Ambrose, who was appointed last January as the top federal narcotics law-enforcement officer.

The Justice Department spokesman said that the Times dispatch contained "num misstatements of facts and innuendoes."

The spokesman said that Harper had not been under investigation for smuggling at time of the visit, as Mr. Ambrose also contended in the Times dispatch. A customs office the Southwest had told the that Mr. Harper had been investigation for a year the visit.

I-Seat Edge Of Trudeau Eliminated

His Trade Minister Ousted in Recount

DRUMMONDVILLE, QUE. Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Cand. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau planning to rule with a minority government following election reverses for his Liberal party, suffered another Friday night when a recount deprived one of his cabinet ministers of his seat.

Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pepin lost his seat in the recount gave his constituency in Quebec to Social candidate Jean-Marie Solive a 70-vote margin.

Trudeau's Plans

The recount is not expected to have any effect on Mr. Trudeau's plan to form a minority government, observers say. His depends on the goodwill of Socialist New Democrats but have not yet given any indication as to what they will do.

On election night, Mr. Trudeau was counted the winner of in a four-way contest. But automatic recount gave the back to Mr. Pepin—who has it since 1963—by five votes.

Another recount was ordered. This is the process under law when the margin is less than 25 votes.

Arthur McBride Dies; Founded Football Bowl

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12 (A.P.).—Arthur (Mickey) McBride, who founded the Cleveland Browns professional football team in 1946, died Friday night in a clinic following an attack.

Paid His Way

Mr. McBride, who was a 16 president of the Yellow Cab company in Cleveland, formed Browns after the old Cleveland Rams moved to Los Angeles. He was a coach, was so anxious to show Browns was in sole control, he often bought his way into park to watch the club play. Browns became one of the prosperous professional team.

In 1953, Mr. McBride sold Browns for \$600,000 to a Cleveland syndicate headed by Jones.

Mr. McBride was born in Ohio, and when he was 6, old hawked newspapers on a street corner, an operation in which he slightly illegal real streetcar transfers. The street company finally brought into court, but he was defended by Clarence Darrow and poor newsboy was found guilty.

His success at selling papers attracted Max Ammer circulation manager of The Crago American, and the 9 was barely in his teens, Mr. Ammerberg put him in of a string of news-stands.

In 1913 in his mid-20s, Mr. McBride became circulation director of The Cleveland News, a sales were sagging badly.

First year he increased the circulation to 70,000 and the second more than 100,000.

The Justice Department spokesman said that the Times dispatch contained "num misstatements of facts and innuendoes."

The spokesman said that Harper had not been under investigation for smuggling at time of the visit, as Mr. Ambrose also contended in the Times dispatch. A customs office the Southwest had told the that Mr. Harper had been investigation for a year the visit.

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UNIVERSAL FILM INC. U. UNIVERSAL PRODUCTIONS FILM CINEMA INTERNATIONAL CORP. Estate of Mrs. Jeanne Marie Solive, deceased, will be held on November 17, 1972, at 11:15 a.m. at the Crematorium, Paris. Family: Batignolles, Paris (69).

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Filling to Re-instate Unity

Italian Socialist Party Chief Urges Center-Left Coalition

GENOVA, Italy, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Francesco de Martino, president of the Italian Socialist Party, yesterday urged his party to declare its readiness to rejoin the shattered center-left government coalition.

Mr. de Martino supported the move to rejoin the center-left coalition in a speech on Friday.

Italy has been ruled by a center-right coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals since May. The Socialists have been out of power for the first time after 10 years of center-left rule.

Mr. de Martino told the Socialist party congress that dialogue with the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats would be impossible, however, if the parties refused to stop pressing for communist inclusion in the government.

The Socialist party president said a majority of party members want to bring down the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, push out the right-of-

center Liberals and replace them in a renewed center-left coalition.

Move Opposed

Opposing him, at the head of a strong faction, is party secretary Giacomo Mancini, who argues that it is too early for an approach to the Christian Democrats, because the Socialists would have to abandon their positions.

Mr. de Martino is given a good chance of upsetting Mr. Mancini during the party congress and taking over as party secretary.

Christian Democrats and Premier Andreotti's government are watching the battle carefully. The premier has shaky majorities in Parliament and left-wing sectors of the Christian Democratic party, including former Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, are openly urging a renewal of the center-left alliance.

Mr. de Martino said that if the Socialists failed to make an approach to the Christian Democrats, the only alternative would be "the consolidation of centrism and of the Andreotti government."

Scotland Yard Is Setting Up World Drive on Mail Bombs

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Scotland Yard announced yesterday a worldwide probe into the letter-bomb menace and said that worse attacks could be in the Christmas mail rush.

Meanwhile, Britain uncovered a more terrorist letter-bomb at least two false alarms, mail bombs in London and a 1 in Glasgow were defused Friday before they could cause age.

Today, detectives checking the 50 Jewish firms in Glasgow found another letter-bomb. The envelope, posted in a last Sunday, contained an explosive and a metal nailing device. An army bomb-disposal expert blew it up waste ground behind the Glasgow city mortuary.

It was the 19th mail bomb to hit Britain from New Delhi or Bombay.

For other letter-bombs were reported in Switzerland and in Israel. All had been mailed from India, but authorities there said the explosive devices had been made outside India.

Black September

British police suspect that the Arab terrorists' Black September organization is involved.

London's regional crime squad chief, Comdr. Ernest Bond, was named to head the probe. Mr. Bond led the investigation of the terrorist bombings at the homes of British cabinet ministers last year by an anarchist group called the Angry Brigade.

He arrested alleged members of the brigade and the accused are now standing trial.

Scotland Yard also named Detective Supt. Michael Davies as a special liaison officer for the mail-bomb probe to coordinate investigations with police forces around the world.

50 Found in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (AP).—Indian postmen in 110,000 offices intercepted 50 letter-bombs among more than 126 million letters last week, officials said yesterday.

The bombs were armed with foreign explosive, but there were no clues as to their origin, the officials said.

The Home Ministry was trying to trace the senders of the 50 letters, which were in identical envelopes with fake return addresses. India asked Interpol for help.

Around 16 million letters are handled on a normal day by India's post offices, and the total was higher in the past week, India's most festive holiday season.

Sight intercepted letter-bombs had been posted in New Delhi last Monday, and the 42 others were found in Bombay.

Brezhnev Plans Hungary Visit Late in Month

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (WP).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist leader, will pay a long-awaited and once-postponed visit to Hungary late November, he was announced last night.

Mr. Brezhnev originally was expected to visit Hungary in September, after numerous recent trips between Moscow and Budapest by officials of both countries. Diplomatic sources speculate that these visits are connected with Hungary's economic reforms, which have led the Hungarian economy far from the traditional Soviet model.

There has been speculation—but no hard evidence—that the Soviets are concerned about the reforms and the future development of Hungarian Communism.

The reforms are intended to apply free-market forces to a socialist economy. They have increased the efficiency of Hungarian industry, but have also stimulated the growth of a new Hungarian middle class.

The Hungarians have openly complained that the Soviet Union would not agree to long-term commitments for the delivery of raw materials. The Hungarians depend almost entirely on Soviet natural resources, and they say they need assurances of long-term deliveries to make their own economic plans.

Barcelona Students Storm Rector's Office

BARCELONA, Nov. 12 (AP).—About 200 students of Barcelona's autonomous university stormed into the rector's office Friday and smashed windows to protest against transportation demands made over the last few days. The rector, Vincent Villar Palasi, a brother of the Spanish education minister, was not in his office at the time.

The university's 10,000 students have been on strike for two days demanding either more state aid or lower fares to get to class. The students said they spend more than 50 cents on two buses and a train they use to go to the university, which is 13 miles from Barcelona.

India Assails 'Lard' Stand by Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reported to have blamed "foreign powers" yesterday what she described as a "leaking of attitude" by Pakistan toward India that has blocked toward peace on the subcontinent.

At a private meeting of her Congress party, she reportedly warned that the coming would be "extremely difficult for India because of Pakistan's changed attitude." "Some of the big powers do not like to return to the region," India's attempt for peace "only roused the anger of powerful forces," she de-

clared, "was apparently accusing United States and China, sided with Pakistan during the last December border war in India and Pakistan. In military intervention in East Pakistan led to the defeat and the creation of the new nation of Bangladesh. The United States and accused India of aggression Washington cut off all aid to India."

First Step a Hurdle
Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed a peace agreement in July specifying steps to ease relations. But the efforts bogged down at the first step, delineation of the de facto line along the border as that the two sides held the end of the war Dec. 16, 1971. She accused Pakistan of back on her pledges after of the line had been decided. A dispute over a one-kilometer of the line in the area has thwarted efforts toward normalcy and India has refused to take the next step, withdrawing from Pakistani territories the western border.

Gandhi was reported to say that she was disappointed in not seeing a friendly in India's neighbors, "trying hard to restore to the subcontinent, but us there will be no peace," she quoted as having said. "The next step, opening tomorrow, and Gandhi apparently was to her supporters to counter expected opposition criticism the delay in a settlement with Pakistan as well as India's serious economic situation."

Cables Opened

UT, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A cable link between the Egyptian port of Suez and a land cable and link between Beirut and were officially opened today. The system is supervised by a firm half-owned by France and Radio Lebanon by the Lebanese govern-



Francesco de Martino, Italian Socialist leader.

Alitalia Will Provide Plane for Peron Trip

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP).—Alitalia has agreed to furnish a chartered DC-8 airliner to take former Argentine president Juan D. Peron from Rome to Buenos Aires, the Italian news agency, ANSA, reported yesterday.

It has not yet been disclosed how Mr. Peron would come to Rome from Madrid.

Although no definite dates have been announced, Mr. Peron was expected to arrive in Rome early in the week and leave for Buenos Aires on Thursday.

Wave of Reprisals Feared After Belfast Assassination

BELFAST, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Police today warned persons in mixed religious areas to be on their guard against a possible new wave of inter-sectarian assassinations.

"If only people would make sure who is knocking at the door before opening, they'd have a better chance of staying alive," a police spokesman said.

The warning followed the killing last night of a Catholic owner of a newspaper and candy store in a predominantly Protestant section of Belfast's Crumlin Road area. Police said such killings often trigger revenge attempts.

628th Fatality

Gerald Kelly, 50, was the 628th fatality in three years of violence between Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and Catholic minority. He was the 72d victim of otherwise apparently motiveless assassination since July.

Most of the assassination victims, like Mr. Kelly, were members of one religion living in areas dominated by those of the other faith.

Witnesses told police that Mr. Kelly opened his shop door to a man who knocked after closing time. Two gunmen burst in and shot him six times.

The British Army today announced the arrest of another Irish Republican Army leader, the

11th in a week. A spokesman said the man, an acting company commander, was captured during a raid last night in Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown area.

Special services were held in Northern Ireland today on Britain's remembrance day for its servicemen slain in both World Wars. The ceremonies held in Belfast's St. Anne's Cathedral and at army posts throughout the country also paid homage to the 191 soldiers, volunteer militiamen and policemen killed in Ulster's strife.

In a railway accident, a soldier guarding a railway bridge overlooking a vehicle checkpoint outside Newry was hit by a train and died.

West Berlin's Mayor Will Visit Russia

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—West Berlin's Mayor Klaus Schütz has accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, probably early next year, the city government announced today.

Mr. Schütz, who will be the first governing mayor of West Berlin to visit the Soviet Union, called on Mikhail Yefremov, the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, today. He reported that they discussed the basic East-West German treaty initiated in Bonn last week.

U.S. Agents Seize Chess Master Given Passport Million Dollars in Bogus \$10 Notes

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP).—Secret Service agents, after tracing a grade of paper from Rhode Island, seized \$1 million in bogus \$10 bills Friday and arrested four men.

Charged with counterfeiting were Michael Grein, 29; Milford G. Schultz, 57; Lawrence G. Jarnutowski, 33; and Sam Frank Costanzo, 41. All are of the Chicago area.

Agents said their investigation began Oct. 16 with the arrest of Andrew Ducharme, 36, in Woonsocket, R.I., allegedly for passing bogus notes. The paper on which they were printed was traced to Chicago.

Grein, who allegedly bought the paper, was arrested Wednesday, officials said, as he was placing a suitcase containing \$300,000 in counterfeit bills into a storage locker at O'Hare International Airport.

They said the delivery allegedly was part of a deal made between Grein and an undercover agent. Agents said they found more counterfeit bills in a raid of Printers Unlimited, owned by Schultz and Jarnutowski. Costanzo allegedly made the plates.

Grein was freed on a \$10,000 personal recognizance bond and the others were released on \$8,000 recognizance bonds.

Chess Master Given Passport

PRAGUE, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak chess grand master Ludek Pachman said yesterday that the authorities have provided passports allowing him and his family to leave the country for Holland.

He had to cancel plans to leave last week because the passports were not available at the time he had been given to understand they would be ready. Mr. Pachman, convicted last May on four counts, including subversion, said he will leave Thursday.

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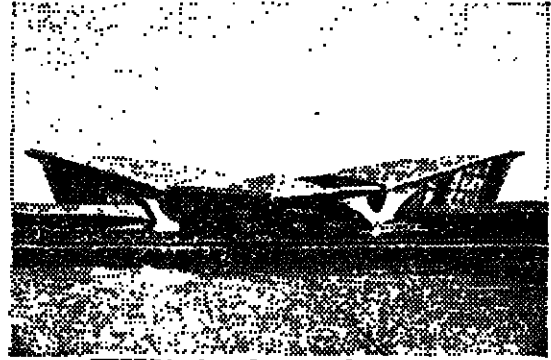
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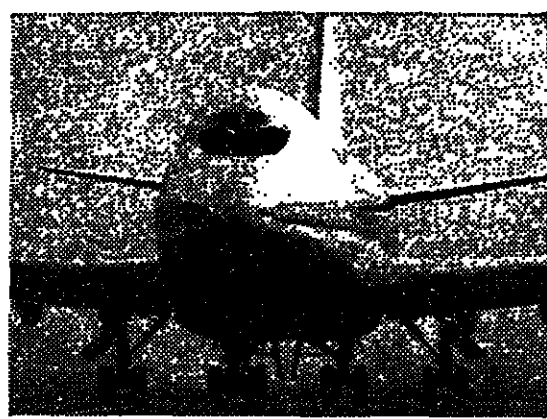
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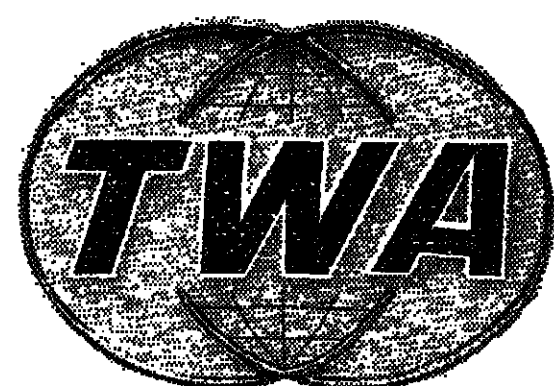
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Pressures of Canada

Relations between the United States and Canada would have entered a difficult new phase after the elections in the two countries, whatever the respective outcomes at the polls. The difficulties could be compounded, however, by the juxtaposition of President Nixon's landslide re-election and the advent of minority government in Ottawa. It is clearly in the best interests of both countries to handle this situation with maximum circumspection.

Bilateral negotiations on politically explosive problems of trade and economic policy will be resumed shortly. After much acrimony, the talks were postponed earlier this year until after the fall elections, when both parties expected to find themselves in easier and more secure circumstances. Instead, the Canadian team will be representing a Liberal government dependent for its very existence on the support in Parliament of the socialist New Democratic party.

The New Democrats go much further than the two bigger parties in opposing American ownership of Canadian resources and industries. They will be hard to persuade that Canada, with soaring inflation and an un-

employment rate higher than that in the United States, should make the concessions on trade policy demanded by Washington as a way of helping to erase the American balance-of-payments deficit. They will fight the dilution of so-called safeguards in the automobile trade agreement of 1965 which they regard as essential for maintaining production and employment in Canada's American-owned auto plants.

Canada must, of course, work its own way out of the political crisis brought on by elections that failed to give either the Liberals or Conservatives a majority in Parliament. But it will pay long-run dividends for relations between the countries if the United States will take great care in this period to avoid actions that could only increase Canadian political instability and stoke the fires of anti-Americanism north of the border.

Specifically, the Nixon administration should refrain from demanding concessions that all Canadians and a good many Americans regarded as unreasonable in the first place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Discord of Détente

On Nov. 1, on the basis of his personal reply, Thiel College in Greenville, Pa., announced that the great Russian cellist Mstislav Rostropovich was to perform there on Nov. 16, and to receive an honorary degree. But Friday the Soviet Embassy in Washington, offering the potentially phony excuse that Mr. Rostropovich's schedule was full, told Thiel that the cellist and his wife, soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, wouldn't come. Obviously, he is being humiliated and caged by his government for his long and honorable record of standing up for human rights in the Soviet Union. His statement in defense of Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn a year ago is perhaps the best published part of that record.

There is, to be sure, nothing new in the Kremlin's treating its most distinguished citizens in this barbaric fashion. However, there is something new, and something extremely disturbing, in the context of this latest repression. Within the last year, Soviet-American relations have notably improved. They are "the best yet," the Soviet ambassador observed the other evening. President Nixon campaigned effectively for re-election on his contribution to this advance in Soviet-American relations. Political and strategic dialogue is proceeding, trade is expanding, the atmosphere is bright. The question forced by the Rostropovich ban is whether all of these considerable advantages are to be gained by a sellout of the values in which this nation, at least, supposedly believes. Does Moscow intend to use Soviet-American détente to blunt American concern for violations of human rights in the Soviet Union? The issue, we submit,

goes to the heart of the purpose and meaning of détente, and of American public support for it.

At the May summit in Moscow, furthermore, Mr. Brezhnev agreed with Mr. Nixon on a set of "Basic Principles of Mutual Relations." Principle No. 9 states: "The two sides reaffirm their intention to deepen cultural ties with one another and to encourage fuller familiarization with each other's cultural values. They will promote improved conditions for cultural exchanges." A case can be made that the leash on Mr. Rostropovich does indeed familiarize the United States with official Soviet cultural values but this can hardly be what the Nixon-Brezhnev declaration had in mind. If Mr. Nixon means to have the "Basic Principles" regarded as more than a scrap of paper, then he can hardly fail to take appropriate official cognizance of an act which is in transparent violation of them.

We would prefer to believe that the Rostropovich affair is the result not of a personal intercession by Mr. Brezhnev but of one of those bureaucratic tradeoffs—something for Moscow's ideological hardhats—that are not entirely unknown in American politics either. Fortunately, there is still time and political room for the rather low-level and informal Soviet Embassy ban to be set aside. Mr. Nixon, himself an earlier recipient of a Thiel honorary degree, by the way, and Mr. Brezhnev, by all administration accounts a broad-minded man intent on détente, surely have a common interest in assuring that Mr. Rostropovich makes it to Thiel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Justifiable Terrorism?

Is an act of terrorist violence committed in the name of some national or ideological cause a form of justifiable homicide that deserves the indulgence of the international community?

That is a proposition that the Arab states and their supporters would have the world accept as they seek to block United States efforts at the United Nations to promote international action against terrorism that is directed at innocent states and persons. The Arabs insist that the UN should confine its response to terrorism to a study of its underlying causes.

The Arab argument is one that the United Nations cannot responsibly accept, especially in view of the recent record. During 1972 alone, 140 airplane passengers and crew have been killed and 89 wounded in terrorist acts involving thirty airliners from fourteen countries. In the past five years, a total of 27 diplomats from eleven countries have been kidnapped and three have been killed.

Such acts of cold-blooded violence undermine the very foundations of international communications, diplomacy and order which the United Nations was created to promote and defend.

Even the Arabs, if they would look beyond their emotional attachment to the Palestinian cause which has sparked many—but by no means all—of the recent terrorist atrocities, would see that their own interests lie in helping to end them. Terrorism merely breeds more terrorism from which no state or person can remain secure, as is demonstrated by the recent two-way traffic in letter bombs.

Terrorism from whatever source has become an intolerable threat to innocent lives and international intercourse. While making every effort to eliminate the roots of terrorism, the United Nations cannot fail to treat the international terrorist as the dangerous criminal he is.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Accord Between the Germans

The agreement is a major historic achievement which may well serve as a precedent casting a delicate shadow over the future of the two Koreas and the two Vietnams.

The point that warrants our attention, however, is that the establishing of a détente between the two Germans can be expected to provide a major momentum in further moving the European political situation toward a permanent easing of tensions.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1897

PARIS—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's efforts for closer relations between the United States and Canada are deserving of unstinted praise, for they are another step in the progress to universal brotherhood of peace at which Lord Salisbury hinted in his Guildhall address. When such tendencies are shown on both sides of the Atlantic, can anyone doubt that the old days of international jealousies and race hatred are past? Tariff wars will soon disappear by mutual understanding.

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1922

MACON, GA.—Charging that the Dyer anti-lynching Bill "proceeds directly upon the assumption that the states or the people have lost the capacity to govern themselves," Mr. Walter F. George, newly-elected United States Senator for Georgia, today announced that he would "stand unalterably for States' rights." "We must expect the legitimate extension of Federal power," he said, "but its unwarranted extension destroys the capacity of the people for self-government."



Thieu's Game Plan

Nixon's Approach to the 2d Term

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In a remarkable interview with Garnett Hornor of the Washington Star-News, President Nixon has given his own interpretation of his election victory, and defined his approach to the second White House term.

He made clear that he is going to get out of the war—"You can bank on it," he told Hornor. He is going to insist on a powerful defense establishment to support a leading U.S. role in the world. He is going to cut down the federal bureaucracy and federal spending so that there will be no presidential tax increases in the next four years. And he sounds as if he intends to lead a moral crusade to try to put an end to "the whole era of permissiveness," and nurture a new feeling of "responsibility and self-discipline" among the American people.

There has been considerable speculation in Washington about how Nixon would react to a spectacular victory: Would he be magnanimous or vindictive? Would he defend everything he has done, scorn his opposition and his critics and stick with his "winning team"?

Approach is Test

The first indication is that Nixon is going to be as pragmatic in his second term as he was in the first. His first decision was to shake up his cabinet and White House staff, cut down the federal bureaucracy, and give a sense of a new beginning and a new purpose.

The test of this, of course, will be what he does and not what he says, but his approach to the second term is at least more prudent and practical than the Democrats', who seem determined to avoid the consequences of their disaster, and have another bruising fight over Jean Westwood, George McGovern's national chairman, an intelligent and loyal woman, who obviously means well but is letting failure go to her head, and is now in danger of putting both Democratic party interests and women's rights in

even more trouble than they now are.

Nixon has been very shrewd in announcing—even before anybody else had called for it—a reduction, reorganization and reshaping of his winning team, and his purpose in the second term.

He won the White House but his party lost the Congress to the Democrats, who retain the power of investigation and subpoena. He wants naturally to get on to the future, in which he needs the cooperation of the Democratic chairman of the committee on Capitol Hill, but he can't very well concentrate on the future if the Democrats in general—and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts in particular—concentrate in the 93d Congress on investigating the Watergate burglary and the involvement of the Republican National Committee and the White House staff in political espionage and sabotage during the campaign.

Also, it would be awkward if not impossible for the President to lead a "moral crusade" in his second term, if the Congress and the headlines are dramatizing the dubious financing practices and political espionage of the Republicans during the last six months.

So the President's first act after his victory was to announce that he wanted the resignations of all his aides and that he intended to make major changes—maybe to accept the resignations of as many as 4,000 top officials in the White House, the cabinet and the top levels of the bureaucracy.

Problem Remains

This, at least, gives the President freedom of action to get rid of anybody in his administration who might have been involved in improper or embarrassing political shenanigans, and, at the same time, gives him the practical opportunity of getting rid of merely "partisan" or "surplus" officials who haven't enough energy or imagination to be effective in the second term.

Beyond these careful defensive

moves, however, he has a problem. His vision of the future, as related to the Washington Star-News, is that he can govern effectively in the next four years with the help of the comfortable middle-class majority that elected him, and that the people who opposed him—the poor, the blacks, the protesting young—will just have to "shape up," read the election returns, accept the "work ethic," and get jobs.

No doubt the majority of the American people will support the President in all this, but he still has to prove that his political philosophy will produce the jobs, get the peace, sustain an \$80-billion defense budget, and still deal with the poor who have been left behind.

In his interview, Nixon seemed to assume that the arguments that won the election will enable him to govern the country, but winning and governing are two quite different things and, hopefully, he has been around long enough now to know it.

The State Department And the White House

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON—"Some friction" is bound to exist between the White House national security adviser and the State Department, President Nixon finally has said with refreshing candor.

A degree of friction and "competition," the President went on to say in his recent interview, "is not unhealthy," because out of constructive competition, more effective foreign policy can emerge. Indeed it can.

The reality, however, is that there has been friction without competition between the White House and State Department for nearly three years. The State Department virtually has been out of the game since Elliot L. Richardson left as State's No. 2 man to become secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in June, 1970.

Rogers was not a nonentity. Indeed, his non-ideological outlook on the world probably was far more supportive of President Nixon's turnaround of U.S. policy toward China, and the general abandonment of "confrontation" in place of "negotiation," than ever has been credited to Rogers.

John Irwin

The vital No. 2 post at State vacated by Richardson was filled by Rogers's nominee, John M. Irwin 3d. Rogers wanted a quiet-working deputy; Irwin has been almost unnoticeable in the post of under secretary.

Rogers often has scoffed at the talk of "low morale" in the State Department, saying that has been claimed almost since the department came into existence. That is correct as a generality, but rarely to the point of the present disarray. Franklin D. Roosevelt at one time described the State Department as "a bowl of jelly," and so on.

The Nixon administration entered office with a double legacy of suspicion. President Nixon was Vice-President in the Eisenhower administration, in which Rogers was attorney general.

Rogers attempted to allay the mutual distrust. He commissioned a soul-searching study of the department and to help the bureau cope with self-analysis. It concluded, among other things, that "the role of top leadership in stimulating creativity is crucial." That is still true.

High Cost of Victory

By C. L. Sulzberger

The most significant of these are occurring inside Britain itself. Ever since 1945—on the heels of a triumphal victory—this great people, with a history of enormous power and wealth, has had to face up to the loss of both. One of the biggest wrenches of losing empires, as many of Britain's European partners know, is adjusting to new psychological conditions and shedding old psychological habits.

A Changed Lion

Although the British have had ample time to adjust, it is not easy for a nation accustomed to grandeur to become used to the threadbare life. It was, indeed, recognition of the threat of peacetime that helped Prime Minister Heath swing his country into burgeoning Europe, yielding the last vestiges of imperial and special trans-Atlantic ties to do so.

The switch is an even greater transition for this nation than was the expulsion from its French domains centuries ago. It has stimulated unexpected problems. The fact that the lion could suddenly be the lamb inspired East African expulsion to this country of Asian minorities with British passports.

This in turn encouraged Enoch Powell's right-wing, racist wing of the Tory party. Even the Northern Ireland crisis can in a sense be emotionally related to vanishing empire. But the most vital question produced by the difficult period of adjustment since World War II was economic.

Together with its empire Britain also lost an immense complex of markets for its manufactured goods and sources of its basic raw materials. Moreover, an antiquated industrial plant that didn't benefit from enforced modernization as did that of shattered Germany, became increasingly competitive on world markets. Labor unions insisted on working less for more pay. And the trade that was Britain's lifeline became anemic.

With an extraordinary recognition of the modern rights of man, the British moved sharply to

social democracy, high pay and free medical services. Yet, these, their straitened resources proved unable to sustain such generosity. The result has been steady inflation. The cost of living rose over 7 percent in the last twelve months, more than in any other Communist country except Holland, almost triple the increase in the United States.

The pound—once regarded as the symbol of stability—has devalued again and again, and is still critically ill. Prices and unemployment are at a without precedent level after World War II. Businessmen reluctant to invest and working men militant and strike-happy—this is the depressing picture now being faced by Heath with stark insistence and public grumbling, he says, Britain for its new role in European Community—a role that inevitably means an old tie across the Atlantic more distant seas. Heath's is exceedingly difficult. It minimizes an entire series of cases that started when the victory first began to wear up a quarter of a century.

Steadily attacked by the party left and by the Tories on the right, Heath has been forced to abandon his desire to free business and to free from governmental control. He has imposed a temporary price freeze to prevent the entire nation from succumbing to the move into Europe.

Like Nixon, Heath has a like politics—being the as the possible—sometimes in unpleasant shifts in action embarrassing forgetfulness of statements.

If the Prime Minister suc in this immensely difficult situation from poor trans-Atlantic relations to precarious mental a European combine, Wash also will be forced to make judgments. These include a document of the belief that ain is a special ally, favored over France on such thing nuclear arrangements.

Letters

Ozone Shield Peril

It is gratifying to see you come out frankly on the above vital topic in your issue of Nov. 7, following publication of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences National Research Council special panel's "Summary Report" in the October issue of my journal, "Biological Conservation."

In the light of that august body's warnings, and the indications from continuing research by Prof. Harold S. Johnson and others, it would seem dangerously short-sighted (to put it mildly) to continue with development of supersonic aircraft until proper scientific studies have been made of their possible effects on the ozone shield which, as you rightly report, "protects life on earth from ultraviolet radiation."

For it is widely accepted among biologists that, if there had not been a layer of ozone in the stratosphere to protect the world from lethal radiation from the sun, life as we know it could not have developed on earth, and if that layer were now destroyed or seriously reduced, life could not long continue in anything like its present range of forms, human and otherwise. This and other dangers to the biosphere are discussed in "The Environmental Future," recently published by Macmillan of London, and should have a sobering influence even on the most ardent would-be developers and manufacturers of SSTs—including those whom you reported on November 2 as seeming "confident of ultimate success" in resurrecting the American SST project.

NICHOLAS POLUNIN,
Editor of
Biological Conservation.
Geneva.

Words for Nixon

On June 14, 1953, President Eisenhower spoke at Dartmouth College. People, he said, who

hold unpopular ideas are still "part of America and, even if they have ideas which are contrary to our own, they have a right to have them, a right to record them and a right to have them in places where they are accessible to others." This, he continued, must be "unquestioned, or it is not America."

Someone might remind President Nixon (apropos of his attempt to silence press criticism of his administration) of this speech by the President under whom he was Vice-President.

TRINKIN HOBURN,
Paris.

World Problems

The problems of the world are not economic as both capitalists (conservative and liberal) and Marxists seem to think. They are sexual (demographic explosion), psychological (nervous stress), cultural (language barriers) and racial (minority problems, hatred and genocide).

Unless the leaders of the world understand that, there is no peace in sight, even if all economic problems are solved.

RAYMOND B. YOUNG JR.,
Saint-Cloud, France.

Trudeau's Record

When The New York Times (Nov. 2) speaks of Pierre Trudeau presiding over "meaningful and exciting change for Canada," the only change that comes to mind is the very exciting—but quite meaningless if you're affected—increase to 7.1 percent in the rate of unemployment. His government's three-year average for this figure is about 6.2 percent. As for the "talents of this extraordinary man," I challenge that paper to name one talent that Trudeau possesses which has enabled him to deal effectively (or even at all) with the main problems such as foreign ownership and

Quebec and Western separatism, that have faced Canada while his government was in office. Intelligence and charisma are useless if their application is prevented by arrogance, remoteness and/or lack of interest. A move to resolve these two problems would offend his dogmatic anti-nationalism; as regards unemployment, it would be unfair to expect him to comprehend something from which he has always been so removed.

James Reston (NYT, Nov. 2) seems to have been a bit confused, and understandably so, by the labels "Liberal" and "Conservative" as applied to Canadian politics. In fact, Trudeau's government has been the most conservative since that of Mackenzie King. For Mr. Reston to mention Pierre Trudeau in the same context as Willy Brandt is somewhat like comparing Spiro Agnew favorably with Franklin Roosevelt, and might suggest that he is living in the happily antediluvian days of Trudeauania. Trudeau's policies, or lack of them, with respect to Biafra and Bangladesh clearly do not make him one of the "great personalities" of Canadian or world politics.

J. M. SKRAFF,
Trondheim, Norway.

Thought for the Day

Well, it looks as though the press have Nixon and Agnew to kick around again for four more years.

AL HIX,
London.

A Question

Here is a question for those of you readers who are still puzzled over the landslide victory of President Nixon: "If you were seriously ill would you consult Dr. Nixon or Dr. McGovern?"

BERNARD VALERY,
Paris.

Integrated With Genetic Material

Team Finds Virus in Human Cancer Cells

old M. Schmeck Jr. NGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT). aterial that could be the ms" for starting the ccess has been found in ncer cells, scientists re-day.

in France, t Pompidou

ov. 12 (UPI).—Indo- sident Suharto flew to ay to begin a three- al visit—the first to an Indonesian chief

arto will spend the ice and fly to Paris here he is scheduled by President Georges at 2:30 p.m.

Chicago concerns cervical cancer, one of the major forms of malignancy in women, and a common virus called Herpes Type W.

In two specimens of human cervical cancer tissue, the scientists have found fragments of the virus' core material evidently integrated with the genetic material in the human cells.

The virus core is made up of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), which is the key material of heredity in all living things. DNA is the only active material of the genes and chromosomes. It provides for each cell a biological instruction sheet telling that cell what it may make and what it may become.

Genetic Subversion

One of the main tenets of current theories linking viruses to human cancer is that the nucleic acid in the virus's core subverts the genetic machinery of the human cells and thus, somehow, turns on the cancer process.

No virus has yet been proved to cause any human cancer, but many cancers of animals are known to be virus-caused. Indeed, there are believed to be at least 25 different viruses known to

cause cancer in one or another animal species. Some of these are Herpes viruses, related to but not identical with Herpes 2, which infects man.

During a telephone interview, Dr. Bernard Rotsman, leader of the research group in Chicago, said he and his colleagues had painstakingly analyzed specimens from two human cervical cancers and found, in each, fragments of virus DNA sufficient in quantity to average one fragment for each human cell.

"The experimental evidence indicates that it is integrated into the DNA of the host," said Dr. Rotsman.

While this does not prove that the virus DNA has actually turned on the cancer process, it does

put the material in exactly the right place to do so.

Dr. Rotsman said he is not aware of any previous reports establishing that viral DNA fragments have been found integrated in human cancer cells. The fact that these fragments average out to one per cell suggests strongly, he said, that the material has been there since the very early stages of the cancer process.

Evidence has previously been found that viral DNA from another Herpes virus is present in copious amounts in specimens of tissues from another type of cancer called Burkitt's lymphoma, he said, but the very fact that so much has been found seems to argue against its integration with the cell's DNA.

On theoretical grounds the incorporation of a fragment of DNA seems more plausible as a trigger for the cancer process.

4 Basques Hospitalized

BAYONNE, France, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Four Spanish Basques who have been on hunger strike in a Bayonne church for more than two weeks were taken to a hospital today in a "serious condition," hospital sources reported. They were protesting French measures against Basques in the French-Spanish border area.

Dr. Rotsman's co-authors in a forthcoming report on these findings concerning cancer include Dr. Nika Frenkel and Dr. Enzo Casati of the University of Chicago and Dr. André Mahlman of Smory University. The report is to be published in the December issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Cache of LSD Discovered at Moscow Center

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (AP).—Controls have been tightened in Moscow scientific research institutes following the discovery of a large supply of the drug LSD at the city's Institute of Natural Compounds, unofficial sources reported today.

The sources said that one man had been arrested and several others were under investigation after one kilogram of the hallucinogenic drug was found.

The drug scandal led to the circulation of a government report to all institutes of chemistry and biology, the informants said. The document demands stricter controls of the ingredients used in the powerful drug.

Visits by Tunisians

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouri and two cabinet ministers arrived yesterday for a six-day official visit. Simultaneously, Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi arrived in Tripoli for a one-day review of bilateral cooperation with Libya.

In Australia and England

Cholera Blamed on Airline's Smorgasbord

SYDNEY, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Australian Health Minister Sir Kenneth Anderson today suggested food taken aboard an airliner at Bahrain was to blame for the cholera outbreak here and in New Zealand.

Three more cases confirmed today brought the total to 37.

Sir Kenneth said the only confirmed cases in Australia were among economy-class passengers on Qantas Airlines jumbo-jet Flight 736 from London to Melbourne eight days ago.

Government health officials, who launched a nationwide inoculation campaign after a Dutch passenger died in Wellington, New Zealand, say there have been no confirmed cases except among the plane's passengers.

The federal director of health for New South Wales, Dr. Robert Bull, today expressed cautious optimism that the disease would not spread.

Bahrain Smorgasbord

Sir Kenneth said investigation showed only economy-class passengers on Qantas Flight 736 received a smorgasbord meal after leaving Bahrain.

A similar smorgasbord meal was served for economy-class passengers on Qantas Flight 737 arriving in London, on which one

passenger, an English woman, has since been confirmed as a cholera victim, Sir Kenneth said.

The London-bound plane, he said, passed through Bahrain an hour before the Melbourne-bound flight touched down there.

Indonesian Epidemic

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—About 140 people were reported today to have died of cholera in the Serang Regency of West Java, 50 miles west of Jakarta, in the past month.

Antara news agency, reporting from the West Java capital, Bandung, said the epidemic, apparently brought on by a long

drought, has shown no signs of abating.

Seventy-five people were being treated in Serang Hospital for the disease, Antara said, and health teams from Bandung and Jakarta have been sent to the area.

Antara reported earlier this month that nearly 750 people had died in a sustained cholera outbreak in South Sumatra Province since the beginning of this year.

Nineteen people were also reported to have died in the past two weeks in the Cianjur district near Bandung.

Libyan Reassures Paris on Oil

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP).—Libya's Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud has assured French officials that his country is anxious to safeguard French and European petroleum interests, qualified informants said today.

They described Mr. Jalloud's talks last week with President Georges Pompidou and other officials as particularly important in view of forthcoming negotiations

in Tripoli between Libya and foreign oil companies.

The chief topic at the Tripoli talks is likely to be Libya's demand for rapid and large-scale participation in the oil companies' operations in Libya.

Mr. Jalloud's semi-secret talks in Paris were described by the sources as "positive and useful." The Libyan premier left for home yesterday the same way he arrived Nov. 8—without publicity.

The Mercedes-Benz S-Class: 280 S, 280 SE, 350 SE. A new dimension in motoring.



Mercedes-Benz, with the new S-Class, approaches the borders of what is technically and physically possible in automobile design today. The progress attained with these new models—in roadability, safety and comfort—virtually lifts driving into a new dimension.

Roadability is as advanced as the chassis: front axle with zero roll radius, a concept tested in the C 111. Combined with a rear axle featuring semi-trailing arms, this suspension guarantees remarkable directional stability and tenacious road-holding under hard cornering and braking—performance representing today's technology at its peak.

Outstanding addition to an already advanced safety system: impact-absorbing front and rear body sections with controlled deformation; plus added protection against side impacts and roll-overs.

A perfect harnessing of many engineering disciplines creates new comfort: roomy interior and easier handling, for example. With a turning circle of 11.4 m, the power-steered S-Class distinctly improves on its predecessors.

These are only examples. The total of all improvements equals a new dimension in automobile design: the S-Class.

Advanced engineering and responsible drivers are the best basis for automobile safety. You play your role; we will play ours.

The new S-Class:

280 S: new 6-cylinder, double overhead camshaft, 160-h.p. DIN (118 kW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 11.5 sec. Top speed 190 km/h.

280 SE: new 6-cylinder, double overhead camshaft, electronically fuel injected, 185-h.p. DIN (136 kW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 10.5 sec. Top speed 200 km/h.

350 SE: V8, electronically fuel injected, 200-h.p. DIN (147 kW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 9.5 sec. Top speed 205 km/h.

Included as Standard Equipment:

Dirt- and water-deflecting vanes keep side windows clear. Dirt-repelling rear lights. Built-in fog light. Improved "safety cone" door locks

with counterbalance weights. Fuel tank mounted over rear axle for safety.

Wide, safety-designed instrument panel with knee protection. Four-spoke safety steering wheel. Power steering. Exterior rear view mirror, adjustable from driver's seat.

Front doors are connected to heating and ventilation system. Seats with improved lateral support. Larger disc brakes, ventilated in front, brake-cooling turbo finned wheels. Radial ply tires.

Optional Equipment:

New Mercedes-Benz automatic transmission with torque converter. Self-levelling unit for rear axle. Headlight wiper and washer system. Heated rear window with enlarged heatable area.

Self-adjusting safety belt system with automatic locking retractor. Safety head rests. Air conditioning. Extra interior equipment (standard equipment in 350 SE).

Mercedes-Benz



Talking about Mercedes is thinking about safety.

Man's Age: A Tale Told By a Skull

By Walter Sullivan
NEW YORK (NYT)—Australopithecus, an apelike "man" that walked relatively erect, lived 2.5 to 3 million years ago. Homo erectus, a beelike creature, lived far more recently—about a million years ago. These two creatures are widely thought to represent early stages in the evolution of man.

Last week the theory was challenged with the announcement of a new fossil discovery—a skull bearing striking resemblance to that of modern man, indeed seemingly more like him than either Australopithecus or Homo erectus. Yet the skull was found in a layer of material that had been deposited about 2.6 million years ago.

Richard Leakey, a leader of the expedition that made the find, said the new-found skull seemed to displace the two other creatures as representatives of the early stages of man's development. In addition, the find appeared to push man's immediate ancestry back more than a million years.

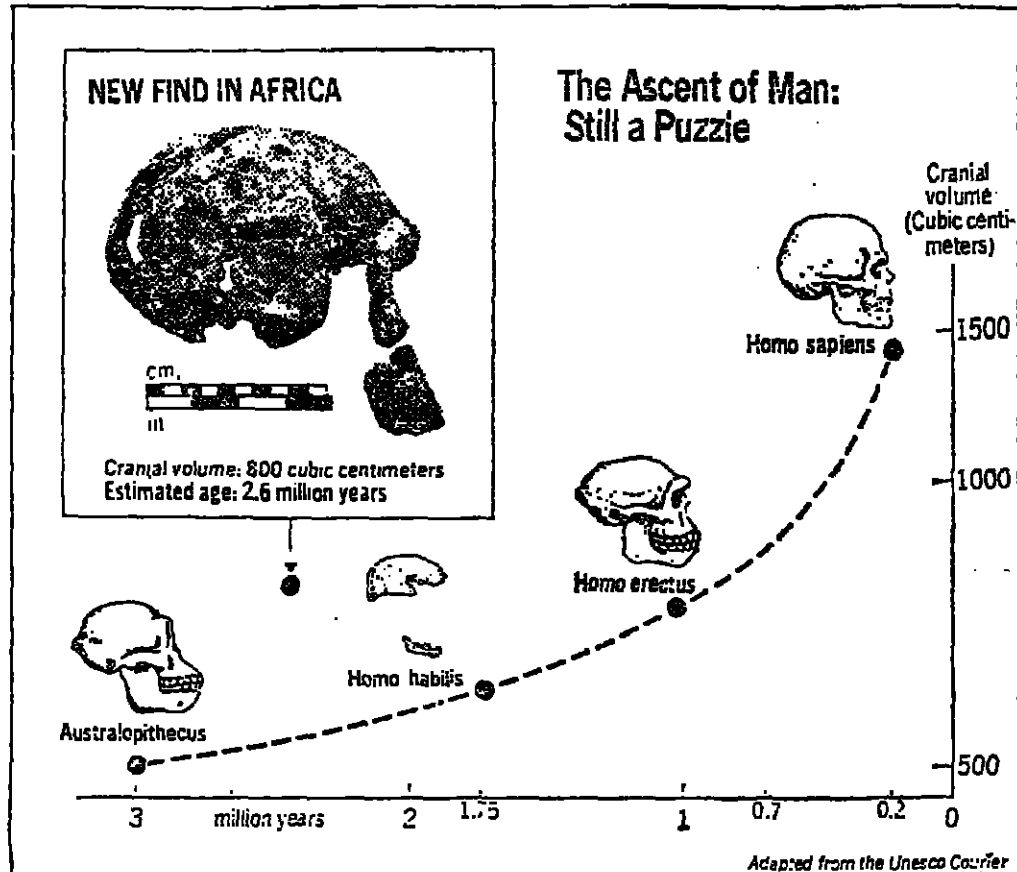
Also found at the site, in a desert region on the east side of Lake Rudolf, were two intact thighbones from other individuals as well as parts of the lower leg. They indicate that at this time man already had graduated from the stooped, loping gait inherited from his arboreal ancestors. Mr. Leakey said that earlier studies had led to the belief that this change occurred much later.

"There is now clear evidence that in eastern Africa a truly upright and bipedal form of the genus homo existed contemporaneously with Australopithecus more than 2.5 million years ago," Mr. Leakey said.

The find was announced last week by the National Geographic Society which, with the National Science Foundation and the National Museum of Kenya, in which country Lake Rudolf is situated, provided support for the excavations. It quoted Mr. Leakey as saying:

"While the skull is different from our own species, Homo sapiens, it is also different from all other known forms of early man and thus does not fit into any of the presently held theories of human evolution."

Mr. Leakey said that the cranial volume of the new-found skull was large, indicating a brain size of 800 cubic



The gradual evolution of man's brain has been represented as a progression from the skull of Australopithecus to Homo sapiens. This progression is challenged by the recent discovery by Richard Leakey of a prehistoric skull near Lake Rudolf.

centimeters. For Australopithecus it was less than 500 cubic centimeters. That of modern man is 1,500 cubic centimeters.

The structure of the new skull also more nearly resembles that of modern man. Whereas Homo erectus had the extremely heavy brow bone that continued to be typical of the early cave dwellers of Europe, as well as a thick jaw bone, these features seem to be far less prominent in the new-found, although much earlier, skull.

The new finds have been made by an expedition led jointly by Mr. Leakey, the son of the late Louis S. B. Leakey, dean of hunters for man's early ancestors, and by Dr. Glynn Isaac of the University of California at Berkeley.

In 1971, the expedition found more than 20 fossils of hominids, or man-like individuals, along with stone tools and hipopopithecus bones. They were embedded in a layer of tuff—solidified volcanic ash—the age of which was determined to be 2.6 million years.

Apparently this was a campsite along a meandering stream inhabited by hippos. Numerous stone flakes indicated that tool-makers had been at work and there were also working tools, such as pebble choppers and

other items made from chert, a flinty stone, and volcanic rock. It appears to be the oldest hominid occupation site yet found—preserved, like Pompeii, by a deluge of volcanic ash.

The skull was found last summer. It had been crushed to hundreds of fragments and was pieced together by Dr. Maevy Leakey, Richard Leakey's wife. In view of the extensive restoration required, some specialists in the field have expressed reservations as to the structure of the skull.

A puzzle of long standing concerns the abrupt appearance of modern man—the so-called Cro-Magnon Man—about 40,000 years ago. His appearance was far removed from the more primitive man that had dominated the world up to that time.

It seems far-fetched to propose that in some region of the world, still unknown, our true ancestors two million years earlier were evolving along a line that had its roots in the species represented by the as yet unnamed skull from Lake Rudolf. But as Dr. William Howells, professor of anthropology at Harvard, has pointed out, our knowledge of man's history is still fragmentary.

"There are blank parts," he wrote, "but they will be filled. We have hundreds of years of exploration ahead of us."

To an extraordinary extent new knowledge concerning man's family tree has come from a single geologic feature, or system of features—the rift valleys of Africa. These long, steep-walled valleys were formed when the continental crust split apart to the accompaniment of extensive volcanic activity. The valleys extend from the southern part of the continent, opposite Madagascar, to the Red Sea—its rift and lying within the valleys are about 20 elongated lakes.

Determination of times when lava cooled these rift valleys has shown that the eruptions presumably associated with the onset of the rifting occurred from three to four million years ago. Australopithecus and other creatures were witnesses to these eruptions, and at times apparently fell victim to them.

It was largely the special circumstances of the rift valleys that preserved—then exposed—these ancient inhabitants (so far about five stages in their evolution have been identified). The eruptions buried the remains and generated great assemblages of layers, some of them thousands of feet thick, that from the bottom upward document the evolution of all life forms in the area.

The Vital Floating Vote in W. Germany

By Hans J. Stueck

BONN (NYT)—Specialists of all major West German parties expect that the Nov. 19 elections will be decided by a traditional floating vote of approximately five million persons, or about 12 percent of the electorate.

According to these experts, this stable floating vote defies polarization because the election is taking place in an increasingly dynamic society.

The West Germans' growing economic mobility, their willingness and ability to break social barriers, have all but erased the polarization effects of fierce political antagonism, at least as far as these swing voters are concerned.

In prosperous West Germany, workers no longer play their previous underdog role, while many white collar employees, formerly willing servants of capitalism, realize more strongly than ever the rift between them and their superiors.

Not Bewildered

There is a difference, however, compared to previous national elections. Whereas most swing voters in former elections were just plain undecided up to the last minute, it now seems that the majority of them are bewildered.

Under Chancellor Willy Brandt's reign and his policy of mildly Socialist reform and seeking better relations with the Communist world, the opposition Christian Democratic party veered considerably to the right while the chancellor's own party failed to suppress neo-Marxist stirrings in its lower echelons.

"A voter who is undecided," one expert said, "finally chooses what in the end seems more akin to his individual makeup." He added that this time this "residual kinship" appeared rather eroded by the parties' "drifting to extremes."

A characteristic case is that of Jürgen Kurz, a 39-year-old Cologne suburbanite and Social Democratic voter. In the 1969 national election, he shook his head violently as he explained his probable choice this time.

"It won't be the Social Democrats again," the well-to-do car salesman said. "They are getting too damn Socialist and are ruining the economy."

Hopes for 3% Gain

Fritz Unruh, a 35-year-old department store employee in nearby Düsseldorf, scratched his head pensively when confronted with the same question. "I voted Christian Democratic in 1969," he said, "but I won't this time because they cannot match the Social Democrats in efforts to stop the cold war in Europe."

Hinning von Borstel, a sociologist who felt the electorate's pulse for the Social Democratic party, said that his party hoped to gain at least three percentage points in the expected "ringtausch" or exchange of votes next week.

According to his assessment, the party's campaign emphasis on equal chances and a "higher quality of life for all" was primarily aimed at young "thinking" women and white collar employees, two categories that have been voting predominantly conservative in past West German elections.

Mr. von Borstel said that chances to sway large segments of the two groups were good because West Germany's women were trying of their traditional housewife role and white collar workers were developing "belated" second thoughts about their function as "henchmen of basically brutal capitalism."

"Of course, we will lose people too," Mr. von Borstel said. He estimated that losses would be particularly significant among a traditionally Socialist voting group—unskilled workers. This group, he explained, contained the highest proportion of uneducated and undereducated individuals. As suffers from the "Peter Pan syndrome," the ad makers' utopian depiction of an allegedly intact and problemless world, they were easy prey to conservative arguments that theirs was a fine country if only the "bad Socialists" and "mad eggheads" were prevented from ruling it any longer.

Schiller's Effect

Other voters who would probably defect to the Liberal and free market-oriented Free Democrats or go all the way to the "big business" Christian Democrats are believed to be concentrated among small shopkeepers and well-salaried suburbanites whom Chancellor Brandt's former economics minister, Karl Schiller, a staunch free market man, persuaded to vote Social Democratic in 1969.

Mr. Schiller quit his post and left the Social Democratic party this summer to protest the government's financial policy and what he termed "dangerous flitting with neo-Marxist thoughts."

Mr. Schiller's demonstrative step coincided with a record increase of the cost-of-living index. It is expected to woo back a good many voters of the upper income brackets who had felt in 1969 that the time was ripe for a change after 20 years of unbroken Christian Democratic rule.

Major Shifts Seen in Party Ranks

Prof. Werner Kauffeldt, a political scientist and Christian Democratic sympathizer whose scholarly work is respected by all parties, said in an interview that the makeup of Bonn's new cabinet might well hinge on the choice of disillusioned Social Democratic voters. He made it clear that the disillusionment was strongest among those people whom Mr. Schiller got to vote for his former party for the first time in 1969.

The Free Democratic party, junior partner in Chancellor Brandt's coalition, lately has taken great pains to propagate its barrier function against the revived class struggle philosophy of the Social Democrats. The professor implied that if the disillusioned Social Democratic voters went over to the Free Democrats, the existing coalition probably would be renewed after November. However, if the majority of discontented onetime Social Democratic voters switched all the way to the conservatives, it might give them enough

votes for a draw if not an absolute majority.

The arithmetic of Bonn's parliament is such that a few percentage points can make all the difference. Mr. Brandt's coalition government was formed on the basis of 42.7 percent for the Social Democrats and 5.8 percent for the Free Democrats against 48.1 percent for the Christian Democrats.

Well aware of his party's crucial importance in the election, Free Democratic Chairman Walter Scheel appealed to former Socialist sympathizers to vote for his party this time. A Free Democratic party spokesman said that the appeal was directed primarily at higher income brackets, members of the professions and other middle class persons who felt no longer at home with the latter-day Social Democrats and their demands for more government involvement in the economy.

Prof. Kauffeldt was less outspoken in his assessment of pos-

sible Christian Democratic to other parties but it is generally believed here that if policy issues will attract swing voters to the government parties than vice versa.

The belief is based on opinion polls which showed Mr. Brandt's policy of establishing normal relations with Communist East Germany and East European states a widespread popular support. Nov. 19 will show whether not the large public social Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik will enough of a counter-weight the opposition charge the failed "dismally" in the economic field.

The ruling parties would content if the switch about as many in number 1969, were to perform as did then. Three years ago stakes already were high-tension of Christian Democracy predominance or a fresh under a Social Democratic callor.

EEC's Mediterranean Policy Is Arousing U.S. Opposition

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (NYT)—The arrival of the new U.S. ambassador to the European Economic Community, Joseph A. Greenwald, coincided last week with the Common Market's first attempt to formulate an economic and political strategy to cover the Mediterranean area, including Israel, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, Malta and Spain.

European foreign ministers and the Common Market headquarters see the development of a Mediterranean policy as a bridge that will strengthen relations with Africa. It is also seen as a way of strengthening Europe's political ties with an area that is a notoriously sensitive element in the U.S.-Russia confrontation.

It is argued that, if special arrangements can be negotiated with the Mediterranean countries, the promotion of political stability can go hand-in-hand with commercial advantage.

The United States does not disagree with the Common Market's overall ambition but quarrels with one of the means by which the Common Market intends to fulfill its reverse preference. By this device, the Common Market hopes to establish a huge free trade zone for industrial goods between the European community and the Mediterranean nations within five years.

Dislike Expressed

The Nixon administration already has strongly expressed its dislike of reverse preferences, and Mr. Greenwald's arrival in the Common Market capital has given a new edge and aggression to Washington's objections.

"Reverse preferences don't make any sense economically, politically or in any other way," he said. "The Common Market must avoid the appearance of building a large block of privileged arrangements." He adds that it is difficult for the United States to negotiate with a Europe that is steadily building up trading arrangements with other countries that discriminate against America.

Mr. Greenwald, who was the U.S. representative to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris before coming here, has been a lifelong advocate of generalized preferences and declares, as a "personal interest," his dedicated opposition to the reverse preference system. He compares U.S.-Latin American trade relations that work healthily "without reverse preferences." In the background, of course, is the prospect of next year's worldwide trade talks and negotiations of international monetary reform. If the European countries determine not to accommodate U.S. objections, the scheduled trade talks could become extremely difficult.

Trade Downplayed

When Ralf Dahrendorf, the European commissioner responsible for the community's external relations, was in Washington recently, he played down the trade aspect of the EEC's Mediterranean policy and stressed the technical assistance and economic aid it would provide countries in urgent need of both.

"The trade element is the hooker," Mr. Greenwald said, "and I hope no one is now in any doubt about America's view of it."

There is, however, a strongly political motive in the Common Market's attitude: France is anxious to promote closer relations with Spain in the declared hope

that Spain might eventually join the EEC. France also wants to strengthen its relations with the North African countries in whom it always has had a traditional interest.

The Six have negotiated special trade pacts with nearly all Mediterranean countries. Few of these agreements were explicitly negotiated with free trade in view, but this is now the EEC's declared ambition. Washington does not see how there can be genuine free trade between any economy like Egypt's and any of the other highly industrialized countries in the EEC. What masquerades as free trade is really, according to the State Department spokesman, discriminatory trading that could harm U.S. commercial relations with the Mediterranean countries.

The United States feels that such arrangements could threaten accords made under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But the EEC insists that mutual trade concessions make trade pacts more rather than less in line with GATT.

View of GATT

So far, the Common Market has successfully argued this view of GATT, which says that a trade agreement should lead either to free trade or to a customs union "not less a reasonable period of time." Whoever wins this semantic and highly technical argument, the stakes for the EEC are high: the value of community imports from Mediterranean countries has increased by 10 percent annually during the last decade and now accounts for more than 60 percent of total Mediterranean exports. During the next 10 years, trade between the Common Market and the Mediterranean is expected to grow at the same rate, reaching the value of \$14 billion by 1980.

The catch is that France and Italy, although the chief advocates of a more defined approach to the Mediterranean which promises them huge expanding markets in North Africa, are not prepared to expose their own agricultural industries to competition from these top-producing countries.

There is a conflicting force at work—the imperative created by the enlargement on Jan. 1 of the community from six to nine countries, including Britain. It will be

In and Out of Prison

A Union Man in Franco's Spain

By Helen Drusine

MADRID (NYT)—Josefina Camacho, the wife of a well-known union organizer, has experienced what it means to live under a regime that forbids free unions and under which freedom of expression and association are still hopes.

Her telephone is tapped. Police have often been stationed in front of her apartment building in Carabanchel, a poor workers' quarter. Her family, like most under almost constant surveillance since her husband, Marcelino Camacho, was arrested for the second time six years ago. His first arrest came after the Spanish Civil War, in which he fought on the Republican side.

She has seen her son sentenced to three months in prison without trial for organizing a high school students' union, later released on parole to the state journalism school, expelled from a church-run school and refused a passport.

Mrs. Camacho, 43, has spent most of the past five years visiting her husband in prison, taking him food, replacing dirty clothes with clean ones. For three months during the same period, her then 16-year-old son shared his father's prison cell.

For Mrs. Camacho, constant repression of the workers is the only thing which holds up the Franco regime.

"Because they (the government) know there is general discontent in every level of Spanish society they are afraid the least little thing will cause an explosion. With the price of a subway ride increased from three to four pesetas, for example, two policemen were stationed in front of every ticket window and two Guardia Civil (the elite and hard-bitten police corps which usually guards the countryside) on each station platform. Police were also stationed in front of the bakeries the day the price of bread went up," said Mrs. Camacho as she sat in the living-room-dining room of her small three-bedroom apartment that houses seven family members.

Mr. Camacho, 54, the son of a unionist, was condemned after the Spanish Civil War to 15 years' imprisonment. He spent one year in jail and the rest doing forced labor in Spain and Spanish Morocco. He eventually escaped to French Morocco and later went to Algeria, where he stayed from 1943 until 1957. He

was able to return to Spain in 1957 because of a government amnesty for some wartime Republicans.

In June, 1968, after almost 10 years as a section chief and engineering aide at the Perkins-Motor Iberia motor manufacturing company, he was arrested in front of the Work Ministry for "organizing an illegal worker demonstration."

Mr. Camacho had gone to the ministry with some of his colleagues. Mrs. Camacho said, to present a petition signed by several hundred workers demanding a minimum daily wage of 250 pesetas (about \$2.50) for an eight-hour day and the right to strike.

Although sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, he was given provisional liberty, but returned four months later in October for "participating in a demonstration." (In Spain a gathering of more than 19 persons is illegal and punishable by up to three years in prison.) This time he was sentenced to one year, but again given provisional liberty.

In March, 1967, however, he was arrested again and charged with "illegal association." Mrs. Camacho said he had by chance been in a place where eight workers had come to have a meeting. The police, she said, arrested all of them.

When, during the hearing, Mr. Camacho protested that he could not be kept in prison without a trial, the said, the judge summarily threw him out of the courtroom and added three and one-half years to his prior two-and-one-half-year sentence. This time there was no provisional liberty.

Amnesty

A government amnesty in September, 1971, reduced this six-year sentence by 10 months. He was released last March only to be rearrested in June. He is presently in prison awaiting a new trial and sentencing. The charge—"illegal association with the character of leadership."

Mrs. Camacho explained that the clause "with the character of leadership" was added since he had already been charged with illegal association.

"Even in Spain you cannot be of the clandestine Spanish workers' organization Comisiones Obreras," Mrs. Camacho said her husband had never been elected a leader.

"I think the police were looking for an excuse to put him back in prison. I am sure they are trying to use him as an example to show other workers what happens when they try to fight for their rights," Mrs. Camacho said.

During his three months of freedom, Mrs. Camacho said, he wondered every day when he left the house to look for work if he would return.

"We all knew he would be arrested again on one pretext or another. Perhaps it was because he refused to be beaten. He left prison determined to continue fighting so Spanish workers could have the same rights as other European workers," she said.

Mrs. Camacho said that not all workers who protest are arrested. Many are simply fired. They are then unable to find another job because the police promptly give orders to other companies not to hire these "undesirables." Sometimes they find temporary unskilled work on construction sites where a certificate of good conduct is not required as it is in factories, she said.

Following Mr. Camacho's release from prison several companies told him he would be perfect for a particular job, but that a police order prevented them from hiring him, she said.

Mr. Camacho believed he would be rehired by Perkins-Motor Iberia, a Canadian-Spanish company. Another recently released plant worker had been rehired. He later discovered he had been fired while in prison and that the government had fined the company 300,000 pesetas (about \$3,000) for sending his family a monthly compensation of 1,200 pesetas (about \$12) during most of his prison term.

When Mr. Camacho accused the company before the Work Magistracy for firing him without a warning, he was told his prison term deprived him of all rights.

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Mr. Camacho now takes in sewing to help cover expenses. His daughter Genia, 23, works in



Marcelino Camacho

a chemistry laboratory. Her son Marcel, 20, a student of journalism and political science, does proofreading and French-Spanish translations. He is unable to find steady employment because of his name and prison record.

World Opinion

In addition, the family receives aid from Canada and Germany through the International General Amnesty Organization, which works for the release of political prisoners throughout the world.

She said she hopes this organization, by publicizing her husband's case, will be able to show the world there are Spanish workers still fighting solely for the right to form unions. She hopes an awakening of world opinion will eventually help free her husband and the more than 100 other workers in Spanish prisons.

In Spain all workers must belong to the same government-controlled union, which she said is "a union for the employers that has never considered the worker."

Although the Camachos do not believe things will change with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death and the coming to power of his designated successor Prince Juan Carlos, Mrs. Camacho said that her husband never thought of leaving the country again.

"Change will come only with the union of all workers, of all the democratic forces in the country," she said. "If we want change we must work for it from within and accept the consequences. The cost for the fight for democracy in Spain is prison. It is the price we must pay."

At the beginning of October, the court refused Mr. Camacho's request for provisional liberty for reasons of health. He is suffering from heart disease which, doctors have testified, has been aggravated by his stay in prison.



Joseph A. Greenwald

the biggest trading bloc in world and it is inevitable the new Common Market, the best of which have always cl a special relationship with Mediterranean, should seek to rationalize its diplomatic economic approach to the But it will be difficult to U.S. approval or the asse the new American watch Brussels.

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Alabama, a Black Mayor, a White Wife

By Ray Jenkins

MOBILE, Ala. (NYT)—On Friday, being the first lady of a town named Tuskegee, she was a little more than keeping her smile, being the hostess, and occasionally the ribbon at a grand

Mrs. Johnny Ford, the Tuskegee's new mayor, is a very first lady. In fact, an Alabama woman who is married to a black man and lives in a black belt.

marriages in this state enough, and by all odds of marriage is the most of all.

ly the Fords granted an v to discuss the events of to their marriage and tions to an interracial in so unlikely a loca-

ords spent their child-ly 30 miles apart, but in that were sharply dif-

ord's father was a low-employee at the Tuskegee Administration. He was a child Mr. Ford at-egregated public schools, academic scholarship to anti-black Knoxville in Tennessee, where he ck on the football team, a prelaw course.

never got to law school, he did not have the instead, when he was in 1964, he headed for k, where he went to the Greater New York of the Boy Scouts of and was assigned to the Stuyvesant ghetto in

ally, he supervised all activities of the south spulated by more than in people. Through his work he became a with the late Sen. Rob-

1963 he joined the late presidential campaign and you, I didn't know about politics," and a key advance strategist zing black communities enator.

in the next room when medly was fatally shot I kitchen in Los Angeles 1968.

I got back to my hotel n. Ford recalled, "I fell my knees and started I wondered where Amer-

rd eventually returned York, where he studied th the thought of going o television. New York just didn't



The Johnny Fords of Tuskegee, Ala.

have any meaning," he said. "As I always did, I went home for Christmas at the end of 1968 and discovered that Tuskegee had been included in the Model Cities program." The work sounded exciting, so he returned home early in 1969 to take a position with the program.

In sharp contrast, Frances Baldwin Rainer, raised in Tuskegee's neighboring black-belt city of Union Springs, came from a prominent family, one of the leading ones in the county.

Mrs. Ford said her father, who was the leading public accom-plant in Union Springs until his death in the mid-1950s, was a member of the White Citizens' Council, a segregationist group, and was acquainted with Gov. George C. Wallace, who was then a circuit judge in the district.

At the University of Alabama she had the traditional black-belt attitudes on racial matters—which meant that she uncritically accepted segregation as the immut-able "Southern way of life."

"I had all the prejudices," she acknowledged. "I lived among poor people, but I really knew very little about them."

Springs and commuted to Tuskegee.

"It was only then that I understood what the civil-rights people were talking about," she said. "It suddenly became very clear. People are people, no matter what their color or status."

She and Johnny arrived in Tuskegee about the same time and first met at a conference between Model Cities and Welfare officials. They became friendly and started seeing one another secretly, usually at the home of friends in Montgomery, some 38 miles away.

Soon it became apparent that they were falling in love, and they spoke nervously about the ramifications of an interracial romance in this region.

"A lot of things went through our minds," Mayor Ford recalled. "We felt there might be actual physical danger. We thought about hurting our friends and relatives. We even thought about the effect it would have on my political career."

"Finally we came to the point, and said to hell with it. If I love you and you love me, we're going to do the only honest and right thing."

Late one evening he called her on the telephone and said, "Look, let's get married." She agreed immediately.

"I don't think a prolonged

engagement would have been very advisable under the circumstances," Mrs. Ford said, and the following day was a frenzy of activity of getting blood tests, marriage licenses and lining up a minister.

They agreed to be married in the office of a school principal who was a friend. Mr. Ford arrived first and gave the minister the marriage license. The clergyman examined the document and said, "They've made a mistake. Says here she's white."

"They made no mistake," Mr. Ford replied.

Trembling, the clergyman performed what apparently was the first such marriage in the county's history, and on Oct. 28, 1969, six months after they had met, they were married.

"I didn't even know it was against the law," Mr. Ford said, although Mr. Ford added that she was vaguely aware that it was. In fact, at that time, mixed marriage in Alabama was a felony punishable by two to seven years in prison, and even the white county official who issued the marriage license and the minister who performed the ceremony were subject to prosecution. But there was never any hint of prosecution, and not long afterward the Alabama miscegenation statute was declared unconstitutional.

However, because of the legal cloud, the Fords were later married in a Catholic ceremony. Mr. Ford is a Catholic, and his wife plans to become one.

Mrs. Ford said the reaction of her cousins and school acquaintances back in Union Springs was, "Well, I wouldn't do it myself, but if that's what you want to do, that's fine with me."

But while the direct comment she received was not unfavorable, she said, there were "distant reactions" from much of the older community, as though she no longer existed. The reaction of Mr. Ford's parents was about the same.

"I've had to educate my parents," he said. "They've gone through life thinking all white folks were evil, growing up in a strictly segregated society."

Mr. Ford said, "Some people told me I was throwing away my political career, but I said to hell with it. A lot of people marry for money. A lot of people marry for class. Maybe some people marry for political reasons. But we married for love."

On Sept. 12 Mr. Ford won by the narrow margin of 134 votes. He said he believes he is the first mayor in the United States who can attribute his election directly to the student vote. Even though the city is heavily black, Mr. Ford encountered strong opposition from within the black establishment, which has worked for years for biracial government.

Peace Outlook—Some Questions, Answers

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT)—More than two weeks have passed since President Nixon's chief adviser on foreign policy, Henry A. Kissinger, said, "peace is at hand" in Vietnam. The administration remains optimistic but a settlement has so far remained elusive. The following is an effort to sort out what is known about the current situation:

Q. What is the background to the present activity?

A. Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator, agreed early last month on a nine-point draft agreement, which Washington says needs some additional work, which Hanoi says should have been signed on Oct. 31, and which Saigon is unhappy about.

Q. What is being done to resolve these differences?

A. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Mr. Kissinger's deputy, is in Saigon to press President Nguyen Van Thieu to drop his objections. And Mr. Kissinger, his bags packed, is hoping to meet Mr. Tho once again, maybe as soon as this week, to wrap up the agreement.

Q. Has Hanoi actually said that Mr. Tho would meet Mr. Kissinger for additional negotiations?

A. Not publicly. But North Vietnam has apparently hinted—through an Agency France-Press interview with Xuan Thuy, the leader of its delegation in Paris, and through diplomatic channels—that it will agree to one more meeting so long as the United States doesn't try to back out again.

Q. Did the administration really go back on an agreement to sign by Oct. 31, as Hanoi charges?

A. Complete information is still lacking. Mr. Kissinger says no, but acknowledges at the same time that the administration had made "a major effort" to meet the Oct. 31 deadline. It proved impossible, he said, to resolve everything in so short a time.

Q. Why did Hanoi set Oct. 31 as a deadline?

A. The best diplomatic guessing is that Hanoi, reading the polls accurately, was convinced Mr. Nixon would be re-elected, and decided to deal with him before the Nov. 7 election, rather than afterwards. It brought forth a conciliatory plan on Oct. 8 in Paris and insisted that it be signed by the end of the month.

Q. What effect did the elections have on Mr. Nixon's decision not to meet Hanoi's deadline?

A. Obviously Mr. Nixon would have been delighted to have a

solid agreement in time for Election Day, but by Oct. 22 he had decided there were too many holes in the accord to risk signing without one final negotiating session. Mr. Nixon clearly did not want to have the agreement run into a storm of criticism on the eve of elections.

Q. Does this mean the President deliberately decided not to sign before Election Day?

A. Not exactly. What happened, according to all accounts, seems to be this: On Oct. 22, Mr. Nixon told Hanoi that another negotiating session was needed. Efforts were being made through diplomatic channels to arrange such a session when Hanoi, on Oct. 26, broadcast the outline of the nine-point accord and demanded that the United States sign by Oct. 31. The effect was that there were no negotiations between Oct. 26 and Oct. 31; from the administration's point of view there was no sense in trying to rush negotiations in the last week before elections.

Q. Why did Hanoi publish the agreement and why did it get so angry over the Oct. 31 deadline?

A. Hanoi does not trust the United States, and may have felt that Mr. Nixon was trying to back out of the agreement while leaving the impression with the American people that an accord was close at hand. By publishing the accord, Hanoi was, in a sense, forcing the administration to say publicly what it thought about the agreement.

Q. And what does the administration think about it?

A. Mr. Kissinger on Oct. 26 said that the United States basically stands by the draft agreement and still hopes to sign it after remaining details are resolved.

Q. What "details" are most pressing?

A. Mr. Kissinger wants the international control group to be in place on the day the cease-fire begins to reduce the chances of last-minute grabbing of land and assassination as the Viet Cong try to widen their area of control. He also wants Hanoi to acknowledge that the accord does not obligate Saigon to participate in any "coalition government" with the Communists and neutrals, something which is anathema to Mr. Thieu. These problems arose along with others when Mr. Kissinger was in Saigon from Oct. 13 to 23, trying to get Mr. Thieu to drop his objections to the accord.

Q. Why is Mr. Kissinger afraid of last-minute fighting?

A. While he was in Saigon, according to a key official, he received up-to-date intelligence that Hanoi had told its cadres to

open attacks as soon as the cease-fire began. This alarmed Washington and was a cause of the delay in signing the agreement.

Q. What are Mr. Thieu's objections? And how significant are they?

A. Mr. Thieu is in principle opposed to any settlement short of total victory. Specifically, he wants all North Vietnamese troops withdrawn from South Vietnam to match the total American withdrawal. But the United States has told Mr. Thieu that Hanoi cannot be expected to surrender at the negotiating table what it has not lost on the battlefield. Thus, in Washington's view, Mr. Thieu should settle for an agreement giving him a better than even chance both politically and militarily with the Communists.

Q. Does Mr. Thieu really have a chance to survive without direct American military support, or is this an attempt by Washington to provide a rationale for "selling out" Mr. Thieu?

A. Only time will tell. The United States believes that North Vietnam has decided to seek a political instead of a military victory in South Vietnam because its main-force units have been battered since it launched its offensive last spring. What is un-

known is how much political strength the Communists can muster, and whether the non-Communists in South Vietnam can unite around Mr. Thieu or another leader to keep power away from them. Militarily, South Vietnam is believed in relatively good shape, bolstered by last-minute injections of up-to-date aircraft and other military equipment.

Q. What if Mr. Thieu continues to refuse to sign? Will Washington go ahead without him?

A. The administration's line is that it will not be "stampeded" into an accord by Hanoi nor "deflected" from one by Saigon. A word, yes. But the administration believes that, in the end, Mr. Thieu will come along. He knows, and he knows the United States knows he knows, that he cannot stay in power long without economic, political and limited military support from the United States (all allowed by the agreement).

Q. What's the best guess on the timing of an agreement?

A. Mr. Kissinger says it will take several weeks once Hanoi resumes talks with him. It is possible by Thanksgiving, more probable by Christmas, and virtually a certainty by Inauguration Day in January, officials here say.

Soviet Intentions in Vietnam: China Voices Its Skepticism

PEKING, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—

Premier Chou En-lai apparently has doubts about the Soviet Union's sincerity in wishing to see the Vietnam war end, diplomats said here yesterday, but he says that the question of settling the conflict should be the first problem President Nixon deals with following his election victory.

The diplomats were commenting after studying the unofficial transcript of an interview given by the premier Friday night to a group of visiting journalists, during which Mr. Chou gave a broad review of world affairs.

The premier expressed what appeared to be China's first publicly stated doubts on the Soviet role in Vietnam when he said: "The Soviet Union has publicly expressed the wish to see the war in Vietnam come to an end. But it is very difficult to differentiate between their true and false words."

Asked if the re-election of President Nixon was good news for China Mr. Chou said: "Yes, because he did play a role in improving relations between the United States and China."

The premier's statement was essentially similar to the sentiments expressed by high Chinese officials on Thursday night after news of the American election results had been received here.

In responding to questions about the U.S. election, Mr. Chou turned almost immediately to the theme of the Vietnam war and said that Mr. Nixon "should now do something to solve the Vietnam question."

"I believe the people of the whole world, including the American people, wish this," he declared.

Asked if Chinese-American relations would develop faster now, following the re-election of Mr. Nixon, Premier Chou said: "I cannot say that, because I believe it was yesterday Nixon made a speech in which he said relations with China would continue to develop but there would not be a breakthrough until 1973."

"So he gives the answer."

"For us, our attention is on having the Vietnam war settled and peace realized according to the agreement already reached."

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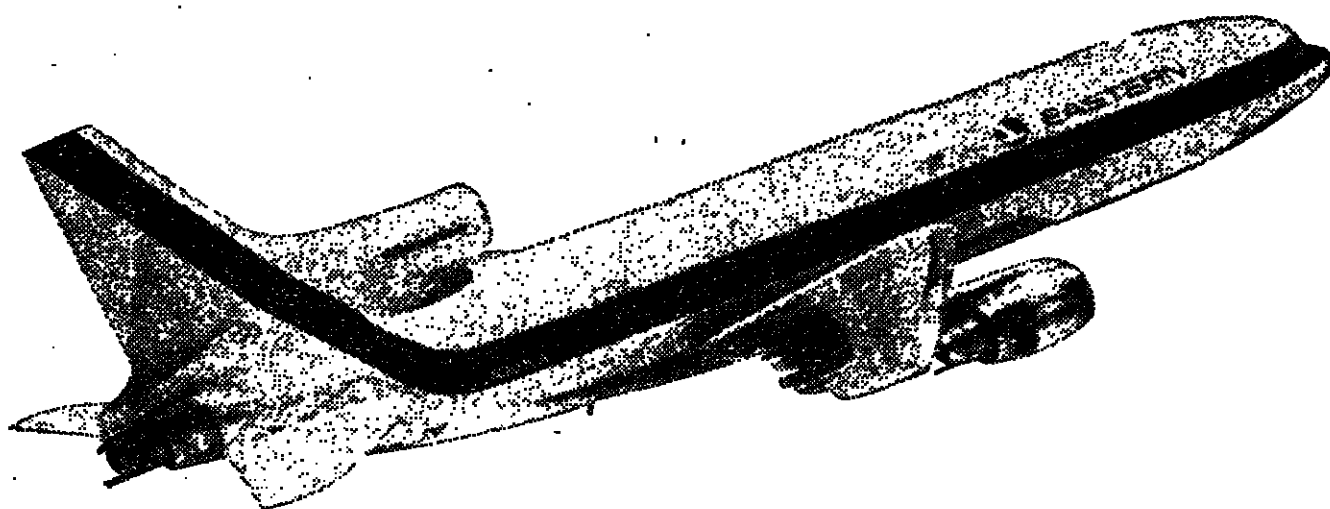
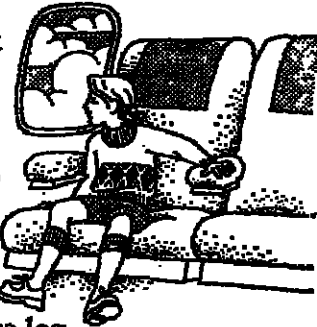
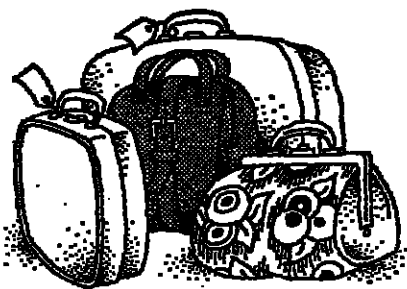
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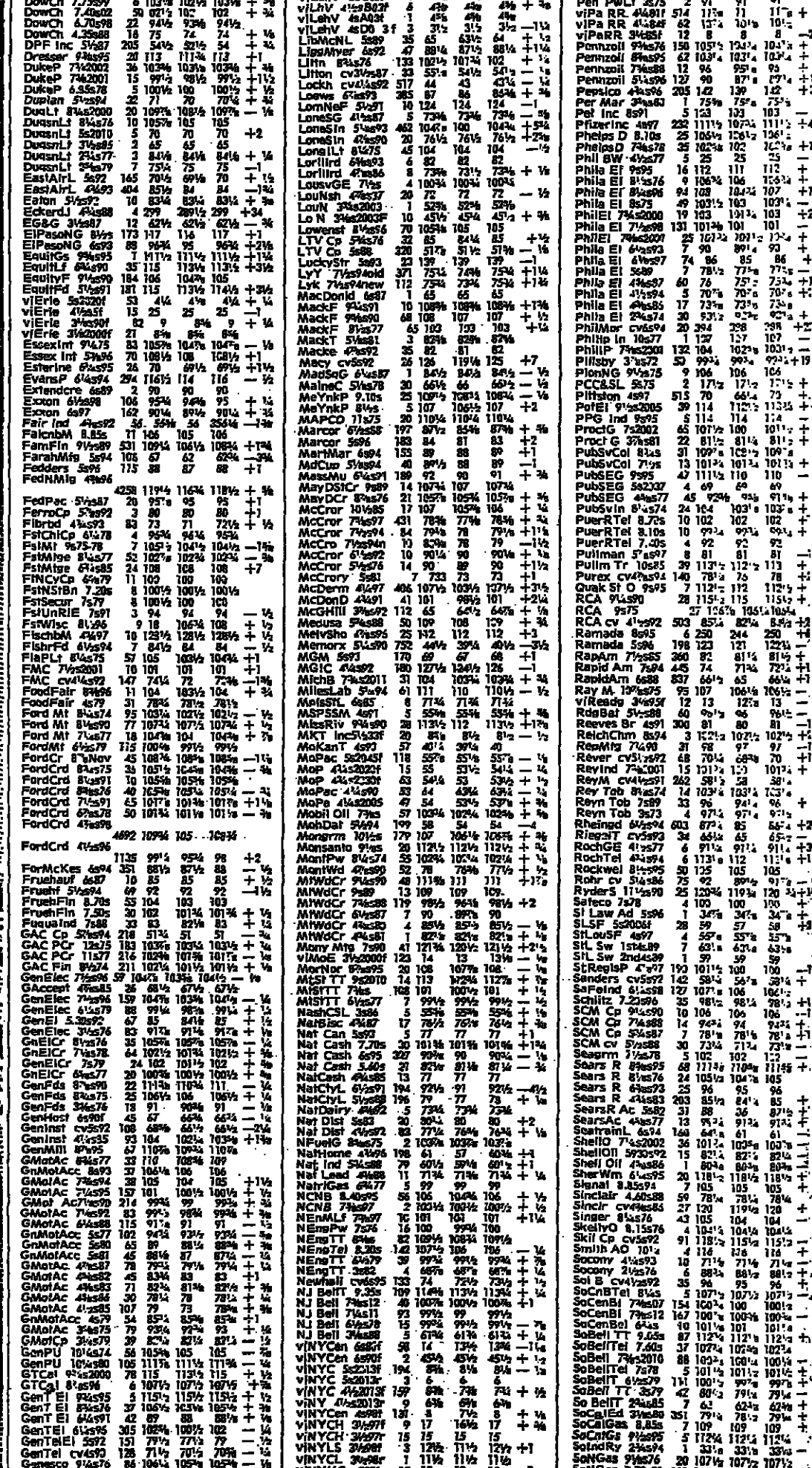
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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch
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NorPG	3145/3	2	971 ₂	971 ₂	971 ₂
NorPac	4584	16	751 ₇	741 ₆	741 ₆ +
NorPac	4597	4	581 ₄	58	361 ₄ +

[illegible]

—extracts from the BEA Operations Manual.

(Continued on Page 12, col. 4)

Eurobonds

al in Dollar Sector Starts
Prices Rise, Activity Picks Up

By Carl Gewirtz

Nov. 12 (REUTERS)—A shortage of paper and a rise on the secondary market led to a revival in activity in dollar-denominated Eurobonds. The \$25 million in Hamersley Holdings, expected to be a discount, was priced at par and held there in trading on the secondary market. "Allotments" of one-half of the issue, which had been expected to be sold at a discount, were held there in trading on the secondary market. "Allotments" of one-half of the issue, which had been expected to be sold at a discount, were held there in trading on the secondary market.

Various reasons are offered to explain why the borrowers are floating public issues rather than seeking funds in Japan through a private placement. In the case of the Hamersley Bank, it is reported that the Japanese authorities want to diversify their holdings as much as possible and also establish the bank's name in the public dollar market.

At the same time, there is no apparent slackening in the volume of private placements in Japan. Venezuela is arranging a 10-year loan of \$24.8 million which, at the present rate, may have to be repaid in dollars at 12 percent.

The Copenhagen County Authority has borrowed \$17 million in a 15-year loan yielding 7.89 percent. Finnair arranged to borrow 50 million French francs in the first long-term private placement in that currency. There are numerous advantages to the company in that it did not have to wait in the long queue to borrow

frances in the public market and the terms are more favorable than could have been arranged publicly (it is paying 7.59 percent as the 15-year bonds were priced at 98 with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent). However, several Western bankers described themselves as "hard put" to see the logic to this loan from the lender's point of view. The one plausible explanation, which Japanese bankers readily acknowledge, is that loans of this kind are a means of opening doors for future industrial contacts and penetration.

Many bankers see Japan remaining an exporter of capital rather than an importer of it after the expected revaluation of the yen. In fact, the massive capital exports will have helped the yen. The one plausible explanation, which Japanese bankers readily acknowledge, is that loans of this kind are a means of opening doors for future industrial contacts and penetration.

With respect to government spending, the thought is that uncontrolled outlays could re-ignite inflation through a resurgence of demand-pull pressures—where there is excessive desire for a wide array of goods and services from government, business and the public—that could have a chilling impact on the economy.

The Treasury reported last week that the federal deficit for the fiscal year ended last June 30 was \$23,227,000,000—almost identical with the \$23,033,000,000 deficit that resulted from government operations in the preceding fiscal year, and the largest since the \$26-billion deficit of fiscal 1968. The projected red-ink figure for the current year is \$27 billion, but it might run higher if spending is not reduced.

There is considerable disagreement in economic circles on what should be done about the budget situation. The divergent opinions apply to questions such as appropriate monetary policy and the future of the economic controls program, slated to expire on April 30.

Pierre Rimet, who served as a special economic adviser to Mr. Nixon in the campaign, said after the election that he would recommend that the administration endorse "continuation of controls, but more concentrated on big companies and with more escape valves in them." He also advocated a re-evaluation of all government spending programs and a highly expansive monetary policy—6 or 7 percent growth in the money supply—and no let-up in the effort to control inflation.

Re-Establish Superiority
In the next four years, the New York Economist also said, the Nixon administration will make a "very clear-cut effort to re-establish the economic superiority of the United States, will attempt to re-trade agreements with the rest of the world, while implementing an aggressive trade posture with China and Russia, and will attempt to minimize government while maximizing free enterprise."

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity index...	124.2	124.9	106.1
*Currency in circ...	\$63,725,000	\$63,456,000	\$59,594,000
*Total Loans...	\$30,725,000	\$30,204,000	\$28,384,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,626,000	2,646,000	1,918,000
Auto production...	207,328	208,933	183,305
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	8,559,000	8,532,000	5,275,000
Freight car loadings...	559,894	543,216	426,914
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr...	\$3,932,000	\$3,388,000	\$3,635,000
Business failures...	195	186	226

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1971	Prior Month	1971
Employed...	\$2,222,000	\$1,773,000	79,451,000
Unemployed...	4,827,000	4,837,000	5,048,000
Industrial production...	115.2	114.5	107.1
*Personal Income...	\$45,700,000	\$46,000,000	\$37,200,000
*Money supply...	\$240,500,000	\$239,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consumer's Price Index...	128.2	128.7	122.2
Construction Contracts...	187	180	154
*Mfrs. Inventories...	\$185,285,000	\$185,135,000	\$101,413,000
*Exports...	\$4,157,500	\$4,201,700	\$4,505,000
*Imports...	\$4,670,700	\$4,664,300	\$4,237,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve banks. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Nixon May See Overwhelming Victory at Polls
As Mandate for His Policies to Combat Inflation

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (REUTERS)—The decisiveness of President Nixon's victory in last Tuesday's election may exert considerable influence in the evolution and the execution of national economic policy as he enters his second administration.

Emboldened by the size of his majority in what was widely labeled a great personal victory (or, as one political expert put it, a great personal defeat for Sen. George McGovern), the President may well assume that he has an overwhelming popular directive for aggressive action on the economic path his advisers had been counseling in recent months.

The cornerstone of that policy has been a determined effort to curtail government expenditures—to haul them back toward a \$250-billion limit—to prevent a renewed acceleration of inflationary pressures and to obviate the need for a tax increase to narrow the huge federal deficit.

Partly on the assumption that administration policies will achieve some success, the stock market staged a strong rally again this week, gaining more than 11 points in the Dow Jones industrial average. On Friday, the Dow finished at a record high of 956.26, eclipsing the peak of 955.14, set on Feb. 9, 1969, after briefly plunging the 1,000 level.

With respect to government spending, the thought is that uncontrolled outlays could re-ignite inflation through a resurgence of demand-pull pressures—where there is excessive desire for a wide array of goods and services from government, business and the public—that could have a chilling impact on the economy.

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There is considerable disagreement in economic circles on what should be done about the budget situation. The divergent opinions apply to questions such as appropriate monetary policy and the future of the economic controls program, slated to expire on April 30.

Pierre Rimet, who served as a special economic adviser to Mr. Nixon in the campaign, said after the election that he would recommend that the administration endorse "continuation of controls, but more concentrated on big companies and with more escape valves in them." He also advocated a re-evaluation of all government spending programs and a highly expansive monetary policy—6 or 7 percent growth in the money supply—and no let-up in the effort to control inflation.

Re-Establish Superiority
In the next four years, the New York Economist also said, the Nixon administration will make a "very clear-cut effort to re-establish the economic superiority of the United States, will attempt to re-trade agreements with the rest of the world, while implementing an aggressive trade posture with China and Russia, and will attempt to minimize government while maximizing free enterprise."

The strategy of the President in attempting to hold down federal expenditures, he said, is the "right strategy," and the Federal Reserve "must be careful not to be overaccommodative to credit demands." He added that "there should not be any weakening" of controls over wages, prices and profits.

He and others have been encouraged by the recent policies of the Fed that seem to be leaning on the side of monetary restraint.

A different view is held by others, such as Dr. Walter Heller, of the University of Minnesota, who is a member of the Council of Economic Advisers and a key economic adviser in the Nixon administration.

He and others have been encouraged by the recent policies of the Fed that seem to be leaning on the side of monetary restraint.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (REUTERS)—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market ended on the fence last week, with advances and declines almost evenly divided.

Prices in both markets were slightly lower until Friday when a recovery moved most prices about. The advance was a continuation of the rally that occurred in the last hour of trading on Thursday that erased many of the earlier losses of that session.

Brokers attributed the upswing on Thursday and Friday mostly to growing expectations of peace in Indochina, increasing corporate profits and the improving economy.

The news of President Nixon's election had little effect on prices on Wednesday. Both lists spurred ahead in the first hour of trading on Wednesday and then steadily declined. The markets were closed on Tuesday because of election day.

Brokers also stressed that Nixon has pledged to reduce the federal budget and to further restrain inflation—proposed actions, they added, that also helped propel prices higher last week.

The market's advance was restrained by some post-election profit-taking. Brokers noted that some investors were increasing their purchases of quality issues and unloading the more volatile stocks with high price-earnings ratios.

The indifferent tone of the counter market was reflected in the NASDAQ industrial index which closed on Friday at 130.16, down 0.17 from the close of the preceding week. The Amex price index ended unchanged on Friday at 26.14.

Turnover on the exchange for the abbreviated four days of trading fell to 17,248,000 shares from 19,774,000 shares in the preceding week. A total of 58 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week amounting to 83 blocks the week before.

In the counter market, Scholl's, Inc. maker of Dr. Scholl's foot and leg care products, slipped 1/4 to 39 3/4 after reporting lower earnings for the September quarter.

Amex and Over-Counter
NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (REUTERS)—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market ended on the fence last week, with advances and declines almost evenly divided.

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The indifferent tone of the counter market was reflected in the NASDAQ industrial index which closed on Friday at 130.16, down 0.17 from the close of the preceding week. The Amex price index ended unchanged on Friday at 26.14.

Turnover on the exchange for the abbreviated four days of trading fell to 17,248,000 shares from 19,774,000 shares in the preceding week. A total of 58 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week amounting to 83 blocks the week before.

In the counter market, Scholl's, Inc. maker of Dr. Scholl's foot and leg care products, slipped 1/4 to 39 3/4 after reporting lower earnings for the September quarter.

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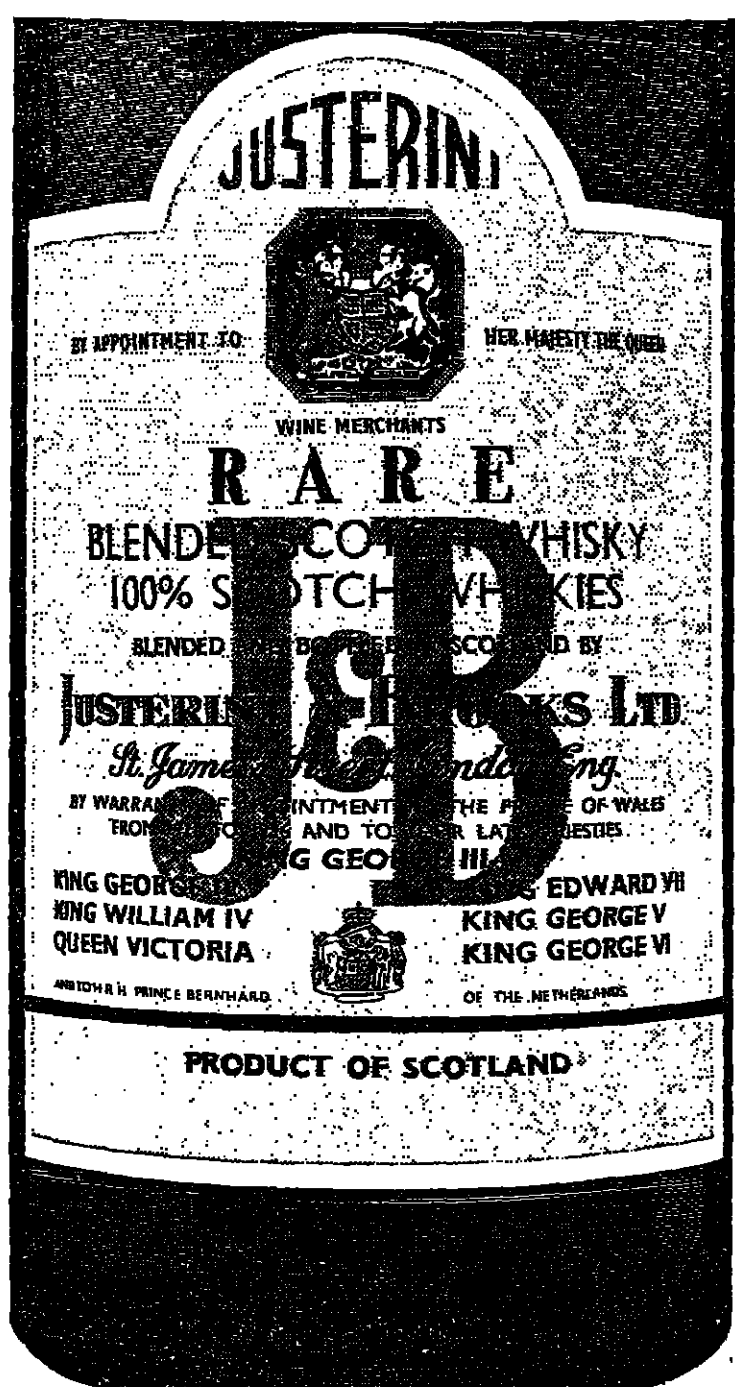
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Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net						
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Switzerland (air) 62.00 124.00 124.00 248.00
Turkey (air) 62.00 124.00 124.00 248.00
Other Countries 62.00 124.00 124.00 248.00
In Europe (air) 30.00 60.00
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New York Bond Sales

Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last Chg	Net
(Continued from Page 10)	
Stout 4/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 5/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 6/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 7/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 8/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 9/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 10/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 11/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 12/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 13/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 14/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 15/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 16/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 17/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
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Stout 24/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 25/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 26/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 27/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 28/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
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Stout 31/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 32/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
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Stout 89/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 90/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 91/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 92/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 93/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 94/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 95/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 96/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 97/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 98/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 99/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 100/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	

Foreign Bonds

Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last Chg	Net
(Continued from Page 11)	
Stout 101/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 102/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 103/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 104/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 105/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 106/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 107/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 108/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 109/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 110/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 111/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 112/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 113/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 114/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 115/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 116/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 117/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 118/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 119/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
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Stout 137/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 138/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 139/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 140/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
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Stout 148/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
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Stout 150/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 11)
keep the revaluation rate low by having helped to minimize the size of the surplus Japan is running in its overall balance of payments. The scenario heard most often is that the exports will have to continue afterward the surplus balance again. In addition, institutions which have kept out of this market—such as insurance companies, which have only yen balances—may enter into the market of the revaluation is gone. (Banks are lending other dollars the Finance Ministry has deposited with them in Tokyo or dollars borrowed in the Eurodollar market.)

Elsewhere on the public market, British American Tobacco is seeking 100 million French francs. The 15-year loan is expected to bear a 7 1/2 percent coupon and an issue price of 98 1/2 for a yield to maturity of 7.53 percent. At present, yields on the secondary market range from 7.43 to 8.04 percent with the bottom of the scale reserved for official institutions such as the World Bank while the top is occupied mostly by U.K. borrowers. In the view of the managers of the BAT issue, the loan should be ranked along with Rhône-Poulenc and they believe the issue will be a test of how discriminating Eurofinanciers are willing to be.

Still on offer in the deutsche mark sector are 100 million DM issues for Denmark and Philip Morris, both expected with a 6 3/4 percent coupon. In the secondary market, transactions handled by Euro-clear in the week ended Nov. 10 totaled a nominal \$329.1 million, up from the \$221.1 million in the previous week.

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- 7. ASL AG/SA - FAR EAST - TOKYO
- 8. ASL AG/SA - INDIA
- 9. ASL AG/SA - SOUTH AMERICA - BRAZIL

For further information and free booklet, please write to our European offices by air mail:

ASL INC./SA/Ltd
73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/SWITZERLAND.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg	Net
(Continued from Page 11)	
Stout 151/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 152/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 153/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
Stout 154/4 1/2 100 100 100 1/2	
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Treasury Bills

Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Nov. 31	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	Feb. 30	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar.
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Redskins' Brown Uns Past Giants Final Quarter

OTON, Nov. 12 (UPI). The Redskins' Brown slammed over for downs in the final game and cracked a rushing mark for the Washington Redskins' 27-13 victory over the Giants.

Washington's first score with 1:04 left in the half broke a 12-13 tie. With 1:06 yards on a drive, Brown dashed to a 23-yard touchdown. The Redskins' 27-13 victory over the Giants.

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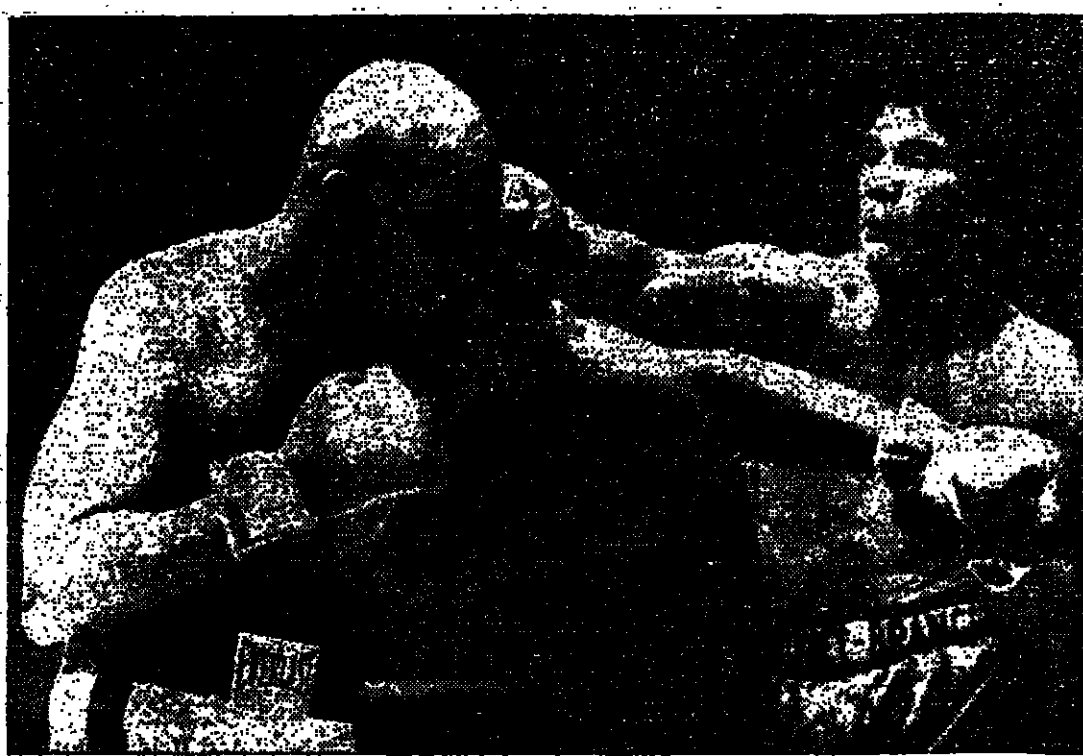
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RIGHT TO THE HEAD—Carlos Monzon connects in the third round of his fight with Benny Briscoe. The Argentine retained his middleweight title.

Monzon Needs 15 to Beat Briscoe

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (AP).—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon, making good use of his greater height and reach, battered Philadelphia's Benny Briscoe through 15 rounds to win a unanimous decision to retain his title.

The 30-year-old champion, making his sixth title defense, connected repeatedly with left jabs and rights to the head, but never felled Briscoe. The Philadelphia was the first challenger to force the champion to go the distance since he won the title from Nino Benvenuti in Rome in November, 1970.

Briscoe, 29, bled from the mouth in the sixth round and Monzon opened a cut over the challenger's left eye in the 12th round.

Monzon let Briscoe attack through most of the first 10 rounds. Each time Briscoe tried to get through Monzon's defense, the champion held him off with a left jab, followed by a right hook or cross to the head. Briscoe was unable to overcome Monzon's advantage in height—four inches—and in reach—five inches.

Briscoe seemed to hurt Monzon only in the ninth round, when he spun Monzon against the ropes with a right cross to the jaw and stunned the challenger. In the 14th, a hard right to Monzon's head made the champion stagger for a moment.

The judges gave the fight unanimously to Monzon, who weighed 158 pounds to Briscoe's 157. Under Argentine rules, referee Victor Avendaño did not score the fight. Briscoe's manager, Arnold Weiss, had protested Avendaño's appointment as referee because Avendaño, an Argentine, is closely associated with promoter Juan Carlos Lecor, who staged the fight at the indoor Luna Park Stadium.

Avendaño warned Briscoe three times during the fight for pushing, hitting with his head, and hitting below the belt.

Judge Paul Amadio gave Monzon 149 points, and Briscoe 143 under Argentine's system of giving the winner of each round 10 points and the loser 9 or less. Judge Hector Gaumont scored it 149-139 and Jorge Alvin 150-139.

Nearly 5,000 of the 22,000 seats in the stadium were vacant. The bout was televised and broadcast by radio throughout Argentina, and televised by satellite to the United States and Europe.

Monzon Attacks With Briscoe firing, Monzon went on the offensive in the final five rounds, forcing Briscoe back against the ropes or into a corner. In contrast, during the early rounds, Briscoe had moved constantly forward, trying to get through to Monzon's head and doggedly absorbing punches after punches in the face.

For Monzon, it was his 78th victory against three defeats, nine draws and one no-decision. One of the draws was in a 1967 10-round fight here against Briscoe. The U.S. challenger has won 55, lost 10 drawn once and has one no-decision.

After the fight, Briscoe said: "Monzon is a good fighter. He was fast and accurate. He is much better than the last time I fought him."

"I did go 15 rounds," Briscoe said. Of Monzon's seven championship bouts, this was the first that went to a decision.

Champ Dethroned LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12 (AP).—Rodolfo Gonzalez, a 3-1 underdog from Long Beach, Calif., hammered Chicago's Carlos Monzon City Friday night, and captured the World Boxing Council lightweight championship. Carmona was unable to answer the bell for the 13th round.

Gonzalez, 134, lifted the crown from the 134 1/2-pound Carmona in the 12th round.

Gonzalez, 134, lifted the crown from the 134 1/2-pound Carmona in the 12th round.

Parnell 2d in International A Tumble and Scratch Aid Droll Role Victory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI).—America's Droll Role rolled to a four-length victory over England's Parnell in the Washington, D.C., International yesterday at Laurel (Md.) race course when a large hole in the soft turf course—5 1/2 furlongs from the start—caused a two-horse spill and buried the hopes of France's Arc de Triomphe winner, San San.

Boren, from Ireland, fell shortly after the field of nine swung into the backstretch. The dark bay 4-year-old colt was in third place at the time. Parnell, outside Boren, lost his momentum but escaped trouble while Singapore's Jumbo Jet struck the fallen horse and also went down.

Braulio Baeza, rider of Droll Role, was in perfect position—and the Panamanian made the most of it. He sent Droll Role from sixth to first place, opening three lengths on the field. Baeza looked over his shoulder a second to see what had happened.

By the time Willie Carson gathered Parnell together, Droll Role was comfortably in front and San San, which had been in behind Jumbo Jet, had lost all chance as her jockey, Jean Cruget, was forced to take up the reins to avoid the spill.

Parnell took off after Droll Role going to the far turn. He gave the race the lead of the stretch, only to fade when Baeza applied four solid right-handed whacks to the flank of the winner leaving the eighth pole.

Steel Pulse gave England a 2-3 finish, taking third place, nine lengths behind Parnell and a length before San San. The 290-to-1 favorite of 25-21 fms. Canada's Belle Geste faded to fifth place after contesting Riva Ridge for the early lead. Riva Ridge and Japan's Mejiro Musashi trailed. Cougar II had been scratched earlier in the day because of the soft track.

Droll Role paid \$250 for \$2 to win as the third choice after completing the 1 1/2 miles in 2 minutes 38 4/5 seconds. The 4-year-old son of Tom Rolfe—his sire ran sixth in the 1966 International—earned \$100,000 and increased his seasonal earnings to \$471,633.

The winner probably was the best horse, but the 1972 International will be remembered for a hole in the ground. "It must have been eight inches deep," complained Boren's trainer, Dermot Weld. "It must have been 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and 6 to 8 inches wide. Riva Ridge was lucky not to go down over it. He was the first to hit it, and he bobbed."

"Both of Boren's front legs are in bad shape—he may have a broken shoulder," said the jockey, Ryan Parnell, Boren's jockey.

TENNIS—At Torquay, England, Australia's former Wimbledon champion Margaret Court beat Britain's Virginia Wade, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1, in the women's singles final of the Dervay Cup indoor tournament. The men's singles went to Ray Moore, who, for the second time in four weeks, upset the South African rankings by beating his fellow countryman, Peter Brierley.

REGATTA—At London, the New Zealand All Blacks crushed London's London, 2-0, in the 1/8-mile race. The 3-year-old Super Bowl is being retired to stud.

The time over a sloppy track was 2:19 4-5. Dayan scored his record for the distance, 2:13 3-5.

Sets Up Orange Bowl Return Alabama Power Stops LSU

By Neil Amdur

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12 (UPI).—As the hand-made sign said in Legion Field yesterday, it is the "Year of the Elephant" in Alabama.

Four days after a Republican herd rumbled through this Democratic stronghold in the presidential election, Alabama's unbeaten football team, whose symbol is a bright red elephant, crushed previously undefeated Louisiana State University, 52-21.

Bama's victory was its ninth of the season, assured the Crimson Tide of its second consecutive Southeastern Conference championship and set up a return to the Orange Bowl on New Year's night in Miami. More important, the decisiveness of the triumph, before a crowd of 72,038 and a national television audience, unquestionably strengthened Alabama's position in the national polls.

LSU scored first in the opening period on a 21-yard pass from Bert Jones to his 5-foot 7-inch split end, Jimmy Le Doux. But from the time that Bama's Terry Davis spotted Wayne Wheeler's white shoes streaking past a pair of Tiger defenders, the Tide controlled the tempo, despite a heroic passing performance by the 6-foot 3-inch, 205-pound Jones that justified his bally hoo as an all-America quarterback and pro prospect.

Wheeler, the only member of the Alabama team who wears white shoes ("It makes me feel faster"), caught a 25-yard pass from Davis with 9 minutes 19 seconds left in the second quarter that tied the score. Then he outkicked Norm Huggins, an LSU cornerback, for a 29-yard touchdown grab that put the Tide in front to stay 5 minutes into the end of the first half.

Davis had the best passing effort of his career, 10 completions to 18 attempts for 157 yards. And he was just as effective on quarterback keepers off the wishbone offense. Davis carried 15 times for 82 yards, while Alabama rushed for 335 yards.

A 25-yard run following a fumbled punt deep in LSU territory produced Bama's third touchdown. After Jones brought LSU to within seven points with a five-yard scoring pass to Chuck Williams, the 15th touchdown of the season, Davis drove the Tide 78 yards in eight plays, with a 37-yard keeper that positioned Steve Bischoffs for a one-yard scoring plunge.

Jones peppered the Alabama secondary for 242 yards on 18 of 33 completions. He ran three yards for LSU's final touchdown in the last 58 seconds, following a 51-yard pass interference penalty.

Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23 At Ames, Iowa, Iowa State's George Amundson threw a 24-yard scoring pass to Willie Jones with 23 seconds to play but kicker Tom Gooden, 29-for-31 on conversions this season, missed the extra-point try as the Cyclones tied highly ranked Nebraska, 23-23.

Nebraska took a 23-17 lead with 1:03 remaining on Rich Sanger's 36-yard field goal. But Iowa State, now 5-2-1, drove 74 yards in six plays for the tie on Jones' catch. Gooden, who earlier booted a 45-yard field goal, missed the conversion as his kick sailed to the right.

Nebraska's bidding for an unprecedented third consecutive national title, is 7-1-1 and maintained the Big Eight conference lead at 4-0-1. Iowa State recovered six fumbles and intercepted two passes in the jarring defensive battle. Nebraska made one fumble recovery and three interceptions, two of which started touchdowns drives.

Notre Dame 21, Air Force 7 At the Air Force Academy, Notre Dame's Mike Townsend stopped three Air Force drives in the first half, while his brother, Willie, caught the go-ahead touchdown pass as the Irish won, 21-7.

Although Notre Dame held a 14-0 lead, it was 10-0 at the end of the first half.

Short to Minors MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12 (AP).—Chris Short, veteran left-handed pitcher with the Philadelphia Phillies, has agreed to a contract with the Milwaukee Brewers' Evansville club in the American Association, the Brewers said.

College Football Scores

East	Midwest	South	West
Amherst 34, Trinity 7.	Bowling Green 5, Dayton 0.	Alabama 35, L. S. 21.	Arizona 21, Brigham Young 7.
Bowdoin 41, Tufts 6.	Colorado 33, Kansas 6.	Chattanooga 10, Mississippi 6.	Arizona State 60, New Mexico 7.
Bucknell 41, Colgate 6.	DePaul 21, Indiana 20.	Georgia 10, Florida 7.	Notre Dame 21, Air Force 7.
Colby 35, Bates 21.	Duke 27, San Jose State 2.	Georgia Tech 42, Boston College 19.	Oregon 27, San Jose State 2.
Cornell 48, Brown 23.	Illinois 11, Miami (Ohio) 10.	Grambling 23, North Carolina 23.	Oregon State 26, California 23.
C. W. Post 55, Gettysburg 14.	Michigan 17, Iowa 0.	Marshall 21, Clemson 8.	San Diego State 20, Pacific 7.
Dartmouth 23, Columbia 6.	Mississippi 16, North Carolina 16.	Marshall 21, Clemson 8.	Utah State 44, Utah 18.
Delaware 52, Maine 0.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	Washington 20, UCLA 21.
Fordham 28, Upstate 14.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	Washington State 37, Stanford 13.
Franklin 24, Marquette 14.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	Webster State 30, M. Michigan 14.
Holy Cross 20, Marquette 14.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Illinois 11, Miami (Ohio) 10.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Michigan 17, Iowa 0.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Mississippi 16, North Carolina 16.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Oklahoma 26, Kansas State 14.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Utah State 44, Utah 18.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Washington 20, UCLA 21.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Washington State 37, Stanford 13.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	
Webster State 30, M. Michigan 14.	Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23.	North Carolina 16, North Carolina 16.	

14-0 half-time lead after a scoreless first period, it was not until late in the final quarter that the Irish sewed it up on a seven-yard run by fullback Andy Huff. That score came with 5:07 to play after linebacker Jim Stock recovered a Joe Carlson fumble at the Air Force 28.

Navy 26, Pittsburgh 13 At Annapolis, Md., Navy built a three-touchdown lead through three periods and then held on through a wild fourth quarter for a 28-13 victory over Pittsburgh.

The Middles moved 87 yards for a touchdown in the second quarter and added two more scores in the third period on

drives of 83 and 52 yards on the way to their fourth victory in nine games. Dan Howard got the first three touchdowns, darting over untouched from the 10-yard line for the first and diving over from one yard out for each of the other two.

Texas 17, Baylor 3 Texas rallied behind quarterback Alan Lowry fullback: Roosevelt Leaks to defeat Baylor, 17-3, on the road to clinch a tie for the Southwest Conference title.

Lowry scooted 24 yards around right end early in the fourth period to set up the Leaks' one-yard touchdown run which broke a 3-3 tie.

Scores 19-12 Upset

Michigan State Hands Ohio State First Loss

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 12 (UPI).—Michigan State upset previously unbeaten Ohio State, 19-12, yesterday in a Big Ten battle.

The Spartans had vowed they would give coach Duffy Daugherty, who is retiring, a winning season. They now have won four games, lost four and tied one.

The Spartans were in control most of the second half, getting the winning touchdown on a six-yard run by Mann Nissen in the third quarter. And their stubborn defense kept Ohio State from coming near its 31-point scoring average.

It was the Spartans' second straight upset; last Saturday they toppled Purdue 23-12.

Michigan State stayed in the game in the first half with a 13-12 tie at intermission, thanks to Dirk Krijt, a soccer-style kicker from the Netherlands. He kicked four field goals, tying the conference record set earlier this season by Chris Gartner of Indiana against Wisconsin.

The Spartans would drive into Ohio State territory and then sputter and call in the kicking specialist.

Ohio State matched the Spartans' scoring in the first half with a touchdown pass that went 20 yards from Greg Hare to Ted Powell, capping a 59-yard drive, plus a field goal and a safety.

But that was all they could get, as they were shut out in the last half before a near-capacity crowd of 76,584.

The winning score came on a second chance. Michigan State was stopped on the Ohio State seven on fourth down with a foot to go, and gave up the ball.

Then an Ohio State fumble was recovered by Bill Simpson, and Nielsen, the quarterback, went over from the six.

Florida 24, 23, Tulsa 21 Florida State quarterback Gary Huff threw three touchdown passes as the Seminoles beat Tulsa, 24-21, at home despite a desperate Tulsa passing attack in the final quarter that netted two touchdowns.

Princeton 10, Harvard 7 Princeton's John Barges boomed a 36-yard field goal late in the

NBA 76ers Stop Losing Streak At 15 Straight

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The Philadelphia 76ers snapped their 15-game losing streak last night as they overtook the Houston Rockets for a 114-112 victory with Dale Schlueter picking up five points during a 15-point drive.

The Rockets lost a 15-point lead in two minutes in the second quarter as the 76ers closed in. The 76ers took over with 1 minute 40 seconds left in the game.

The loss dropped Houston from the lead in the Central Division of the National Basketball Association. Philadelphia had tied the NBA record of 15 consecutive losses at the start of a season as coach Roy Rubin, at Long Island University last year, gained his first professional victory.

NBA Results

Friday's Games Milwaukee 120, Baltimore 82 (Allen 24, Jabbar 19; Hayes 25, Love 12). Elvin Hayes had 25 points in first half. Detroit 121, Golden State 86 (Nose 21, Bing 23, Russell 22, Mullins 17). Pistons beat Warriors for first time in two years.

New York 125, Philadelphia 108 (DeBusschere 24, Frazier 23; Ellis 24, Carter 19). Years lose 15th straight to equal NBA losing streak at opening season.

Sacramento 108, Buffalo 104 (White 23, Chappin 21, Kaufman 25, E. Smith 16). Don Nelson's two free throws with 47 seconds to play won game.

Phoenix 113, Houston 109 (Walker 24, Nunn 20; Scott 25, Walk 20). KC-Omaha 111, Seattle 105 (Archibald 21, Riley 26; Hayward 24, Winfield 13). New York 125, Philadelphia 108.

Saturday's Games Chicago 111, Baltimore 106 (Van Lier 22, Walker 23, Hayes 30, Elwood 27). Golden State 103, New York 102 (Barry 27, Barnett 22, DeBusschere 27, Frazier 21). Jim Barnett scored five points in overtime and Nate Thurmond scored winning basket with 52 seconds to play.

Atlanta 111, Milwaukee 102 (Dandridge 22, Trap 26, Jabbar 25, Anderson 20). Largest crowd in Hawks' history, 14,244, watched game. Philadelphia 114, Houston 112 (Bryant 31, Ellis 24, Martin 20, Walker 28). Boston 121, Detroit 118 (Harlick 27, Nelson 18, Lanier 27, Bing 28). John Havlicek's two free throws with 13 seconds to play clinches victory.

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ABA Results

Friday's Games Kentucky 122, Carolina 117 (Isel 23, Offord 26; Cunningham 42, Caldwell 25). Memphis 122, Dallas 115 (Thompson 24, L. Davis 27; C. Jones 24, Nease 18). Virginia 125, San Diego 107 (Boring 24, Frankum 23; Johnson 25, Moore 18). Saturday's Games Denver 114, Memphis 111 (Jabali 28, Simpson 22, Thompson 31, Neumann 27). Mary Roberts scored six points in overtime. Carolina 126, Virginia 128 (Cajigas 32, Cunningham 27, Salina 25, Fries 30). Kentucky 116, New York 99 (Isel 28, Offord 21, McChesney 24, Pauls 20). Arch Gilmore had 17 rebounds. Indiana 129, Utah 109 (McClumbe 32, Keller 23, Bealy 24, Combs, Wise 17). Bill Keller scored 16 points in final quarter. San Diego 104, Dallas 103 (Johnson 23).

